Missouri Department of Mental Health

Crisis Assistance

Programs

Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Mental Illness

Developmental Disabilities

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Missouri Counties					
Adair County	Andrew County	Atchison County	Audrain County		
Barry County	Barton County	Bates County	Benton County		
Bollinger County	Boone County	Buchanan County	Butler County		
Caldwell County	Callaway County	Camden County	Cape Girardeau County		
Carroll County	Carter County	Cass County	Cedar County		
Chariton County	Christian County	Clark County	Clay County		
Clinton County	Cole County	Cooper County	Crawford County		
Dade County	Dallas County	Daviess County	DeKalb County		
Dent County	Douglas County	Dunklin County	Franklin County		
Gasconade County	Gentry County	Greene County	Grundy County		
Harrison County	Henry County	Hickory County	Holt County		
Howard County	Howell County	Iron County	Jackson County		
Jasper County	Jefferson County	Johnson County	Knox County		
Laclede County	Lafayette County	Lawrence County	Lewis County		
Lincoln County	Linn County	Livingston County	McDonald County		
Macon County	Madison County	Maries County	Marion County		
Mercer County	Miller County	Mississippi County	Moniteau County		
Monroe County	Montgomery County	Morgan County	New Madrid County		

Alcohol & Drug Abuse

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MO Behavioral Health

Epidemiology Workgroup

Behavioral Health Data Tool

Reports & Statistics

Organization & Personnel

Related Information

Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) Missouri Substance Abuse Professional Credentialing Board (MSAPCB)

Newton County	Nodaway County	Oregon County	Osage County
Ozark County	Pemiscot County	Perry County	Pettis County
Phelps County	Pike County	Platte County	Polk County
Pulaski County	Putnam County	Ralls County	Randolph County
Ray County	Reynolds County	Ripley County	Saint Charles County
Saint Clair County	Sainte Genevieve County	Saint Francois County	Saint Louis County
Saline County	Schuyler County	Scotland County	Scott County
Shannon County	Shelby County	Stoddard County	Stone County
Sullivan County	Taney County	Texas County	Vernon County
Warren County	Washington County	Wayne County	Webster County
Worth County	Wright County	Saint Louis City	

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HIPAA Security Training AHIPAA Notice of Privacy Practice AHIPAA Notice of Privacy Practice Spanish AHIPAA Security Training AHIPAA Notice of Privacy Practice -

Abbreviations & Acronyms Budget Information Ready in 3

Stay Connected













Adair County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Adair County has a population of 25,581. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Adair County ranks 43 in terms of population. Adair County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 25.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,639.

Substance Use and Abuse in Adair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Adair County, 48.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.8% of youth in Adair County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.5% of Adair County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 47.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Adair County, 18.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Adair County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 113 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 248 Adair County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 104 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 89 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	21.1%	10.6%	12.42		
Alcohol	22.8%	16.9%	12.42		
Binge*	28.3%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	9.2%	8.6%	13.93		
Inhalants	<u>6.0%</u>	2.3%	13.33		
RX Abuse	0.4%	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	0.7%	3.5%	unknown		
Synthetic	<u>9.5%</u>	2.9%	unknown		

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	-	
	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Adair County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.1% to 19.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Adair County had 108 DWI arrests, 178 liquor law violations and 141 drug-related arrests. Adair County had 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 21 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Adair County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 29 in 2010 to 16 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
16	0	9	7	0	13	0	0

Mental Health in Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 437 Adair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 5.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Adair County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Compreh	nensive Ps	sychiatric	Services
Numbe	rs Served	in Adair	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	452	437
Adjustment Disorder	29	10
Anxiety Disorder	92	88
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	59	57
Mood Disorder	216	377
Psychotic Disorder	79	80

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Andrew County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Andrew County has a population of 17,417. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Andrew County ranks 64 in terms of population. Andrew County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 9.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,994.

Substance Use and Abuse in Andrew County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Andrew County, 46.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.2% of youth in Andrew County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.8% of Andrew County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Andrew County, 13.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Andrew County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 59 Andrew County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 25 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 15 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	11.4%	10.6%	12.43		
Alcohol	16.7%	16.9%	12.81		
Binge*	12.4%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.71		
Inhalants	2.7%	2.3%	11.71		
RX Abuse	3.3%	4.7%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

4.3%

2.3%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Andrew County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 16.9% to 17.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Andrew County had 116 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 68 drug-related arrests. Andrew County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Andrew County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2010 to 18 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
18	2	9	7	3	18	O	1

Mental Health in Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 90 Andrew County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Andrew County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Andrew County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	112	90
Adjustment Disorder	39	6
Anxiety Disorder	25	26
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	28	25
Mood Disorder	50	71
Psychotic Disorder	9	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Atchison County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Atchison County has a population of 5,517. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Atchison County ranks 108 in terms of population. Atchison County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,322.

Substance Use and Abuse in Atchison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Atchison County, 49.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.4% of youth in Atchison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.1% of Atchison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 16.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Atchison County, 8.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Atchison County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 25 Atchison County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 10 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 7 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data							
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County				
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	12.59				
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	13.58				
Binge*	8.2%	9.6%	N/A				
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	13.03				
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%					
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown				
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown				
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown				

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Atchison County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.0% to 20.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Atchison County had 51 DWI arrests, 35 liquor law violations and 72 drug-related arrests. Atchison County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Atchison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2010 to 6 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Dame 6 1 3 2	Alcohol Alcohol Drug Drug ge Fatalities Injuries Fatalities 1 3 0 0		

Mental Health in Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 28 Atchison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Atchison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Atchison County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	23	28
Adjustment Disorder	6	0
Anxiety Disorder	*	6
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	8
Mood Disorder	11	402
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

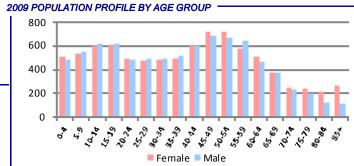
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

ANDREW COUNTY



ADA REGION
ADA SERVICE AREA
FIPS COUNTY CODE
2009 POP. ESTIMATE
CENSUS 2010

Northwest 1 003 17,052 17,291



DIDTH DIOK FACTORS	0000	0000	0007
BIRTH RISK FACTORS Resident BirthsTotal	2009	2008 172	2007
Mother Reported Drinking while Pregnant	188		193
	0	0	1
Mother Reported Smoking while Pregnant	25	26	37
HIV DISEASE RISK FACTORS	2009	2008	2007
New HIV/AIDS CasesTotal	0	0	0
IDU and MSM	0	0	0
IDU without MSM	0	0	0
DEATHS and INJURIES	2009	2008	2007
Resident DeathsTotal	164	158	157
Suicides	6	0	1
Self-inflicted Injuries	12	5	10
Homicides	0	0	0
Assault Injuries	30	32	29
Alcohol Induced Deaths	0	1	0
Drug Induced Deaths	1	1	0
Smoking Induced Deaths	32	31	36
HOSPITAL / EMERGENCY ROOM	2009	2008	2007
Alcohol RelatedTotal	60	82	64
Direct Hospitalizations	11	17	14
Emergency Room Hospitalizations	28	36	27
Emergency Room Outpatient	21	29	23
Drug RelatedTotal	67	67	76
Direct Hospitalizations	23	20	20
Emergency Room Hospitalizations	24	16	31
Emergency Room Outpatient	20	31	25
TRAFFIC IMPAIRED DRIVER	2009	2008	2007
Alcohol Involved CrashesTotal	23	13	22
Fatal Crashes	0	1	2
Injury Crashes	15	6	11
Property Damage Crashes	8	6	9
Crash Fatalities	0	1	3
Crash Injuries	22	7	21
Drug Involved CrashesTotal	1	2	1
Fatal Crashes	0	0	0
Injury Crashes	1	0	1
Property Damage Crashes	0	2	0
Crash Fatalities	0	0	0
Crash Injuries	2	0	1
EMPLOYMENT	2010	2009	2008
Labor Force	9,931	10,110	10,077
Employed	9,149	9,326	9,611
Unemployed	782	784	466
Unemployment Rate	7.9%	7.8%	4.6%

An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than 5 and suppressed
to avoid disclosure of identifying information. IDU (injection drug use) and MSM (men
who have sex with men) indicate the presence of risk factors for transmission of HIV.

Female	■ Male	6 4 4 6	b"
SCHOOL REPORTS	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
Enrollment Grades 9-12	845	871	874
Drop-outs	25	25	16
Drop-out Rate	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%
Alcohol Discipline Incidents	0	1	0
Drug Discipline Incidents	0	1	0
Tobacco Discipline Incidents	0	0	0
POLICE REPORTS	2009	2008	2007
DWI/DUI Arrests	81	90	94
Liquor Law Arrests	34	23	24
Drug Arrests	77	81	71
Methamphetamine Lab Incidents	2	1	2
Violent Offenses	15	23	19
Property Offenses	215	214	342
Domestic Violence Reports	69	53	61
JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS	2009	2008	2007
Law Violation OffensesTotal	71	56	57
Violent Offenses	18	18	6
Alcohol Offenses	4	0	4
Drug Offenses	4	2	7
Status OffensesTotal	36	33	33
Truancy	23	16	12
Beyond Parental Control	9	12	12
Habitually Absent from Home	3	4	5
Injurious Behavior	1	0	4
Abuse/Neglect/CustodyTotal	0	4	6
Abuse	0	4	0
Neglect	0	0	6
Custody Disputes	0	0	0
JUVENILE COURT PLACEMENTS	2009	2008	2007
Out-of-Home PlacementsTotal	0	1	6
Parental Alcohol Use Related	0	0	0
Parental Drug Use Related	0	0	0
Parental Alcohol and Drug Use	0	0	2
Child Removed for Other Reason	0	1	4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008
Drug Court Participants	0	0	0
Probation/Parole AdmissionsTotal	66	40	44
Probation/Parole AdmissionsDrug	9	17	13
Probation/Parole AdmissionsDWI	2	0	3
Prison AdmissionsTotal	20	25	23
Prison AdmissionsDrug	7	14	7
Prison AdmissionsDWI	1	0	1
RETAIL ALCOHOL / TOBACCO	2010	2009	2008
Alcohol On-Premise Drink Licenses	11	14	11
Alcohol Package Carry-out Licenses	19	19	19
Tobacco Outlets	18		

ANDREW COUNTY

DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE -- TREATMENT ADMISSIONS DATA

Individuals who were admitted to Division of ADA substance abuse treatment programs are counted below, once for each category of service they accessed during the fiscal year.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008
CSTAR Adolescent	7	*	*
CSTAR Women and Children	*	*	*
CSTAR General Adult	*	*	0
CSTAR Opioid	*	0	*
Primary Recovery Detoxification	11	10	*
Primary Recovery Treatment	30	29	9
Clinical SATOP (CIP, YCIP, SROP)	*	*	*
Other Substance Abuse Treatment	0	*	7

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRAFFIC OFFENDER PROGRAM (SATOP)	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008
Offender Management Unit	60	52	28
- Adolescent Diversion Education Program	0	*	*
- Offender Education Program	30	28	14
- Weekend Intervention Program	18	14	7
(See also Clinical SATOP at left)			
OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED			
Co-Dependency	0	0	0
Compulsive Gambling	0	0	0
Recovery Supports	6	*	*
Early Intervention	*		

The demographic and clinical profile data below summarize individuals who were admitted to ADA substance abuse treatment programs, based on their first treatment episode in the fiscal year. Individuals who were admitted only to non-clinical SATOP and non-substance abuse treatment programs are not included below. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than five (5) and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information.

GENDER	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008	MARITAL / FAMILY STATUS	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008
Male	37	32	12	Never Married	34	31	11
Female	15	16	9	Married / Co-habitating	9	8	*
				Previously Married	9	9	8
AGE		*					
Under 18	9		•	PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM			
18 to 24	7	10	6	Alcohol	14	18	10
25 to 29	12	10		Marijuana / Hashish	18	14	5
30 to 34	*		*	Cocaine (Total)	*	0	*
35 to 39	5	5	*	- Crack	*	0	0
40 to 44	6		*	Stimulant (Total)	7	*	*
45 to 54	8	8	7	- Methamphetamine	6	*	*
55 and Over	*	*	*	Heroin	*	0	*
RACE / ETHNICITY				Analgesic Except Heroin	8	12	*
Caucasian	48	48	21	- Non-Prescription Methadone	0	0	0
African American	0	0	0	PCP, LSD, other Hallucinogen	0	0	0
Native American / Alaskan	0	0	0	Tranquilizer	0	0	0
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	0	Inhalant	0	0	0
Hispanic	*	0	0	Sedative	0	0	0
Other Race / Two or More Races	*	0	0	Other Medication or Illicit Drug	0	*	0
		J	Ü	Average Age of First Use of Drug	18.1	19.3	17.9
EDUCATION				INJECTION DRUG USE			
Less than High School Diploma	18	18	5	Total Injection Users at Admission	5	9	6
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	22	22	15	- Daily Injection Use	*	*	0
Associate Degree Or Some College	12	8	*	- Weekly Injection Use	*	*	0
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	0	0	0	- Less than Weekly Injection Use	*	*	6
EMPLOYMENT				TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
Employed	14	15	10	Self / Family / Friend	12	10	6
Unemployed	17	23	6	School	0	0	0
Not in Labor Force	21	10	5	Mental Health Provider	*	0	*
				Health Care Provider	6	*	0
LIVING ARRANGEMENT				Court / Criminal Justice	31	33	13
Independent Living	40	40	16	Other	*	*	*
Dependent Living	9	6	*				
Homeless	*	*	*	SPECIAL POPULATIONS	_	_	_
				Pregnant When Admitted to Any Episode	0	0	0
LIFETIME DUI / DWI ARRESTS	c-	0.1	•	Military Veteran	5	*	0
0	37	31	9	Special Education Services Needed	*		0
1 or 2	11	9	7	Co-Occurring Psychological Problem	9	8	*
3 or More	*	8	5	Co-Occurring Developmental Problem	*	*	0

DIVISION OF COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES -- CLINICAL DATA

ANDREW COUNTY



CPS DISTRICT Western
CPS SERVICE AREA 1
2009 POP. ESTIMATE 17,052
CENSUS 2010 17,291

Individuals who received CPS services had the following types of disorders. The total number of diagnoses is larger than the number served because some individuals had more than one type of disorder. FY2010 FY2009 FY2008 **DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY** Adjustment Disorder 5 **Anxiety Disorder** 15 6 16 Dementia 0 0 0 Developmental Disorder 0 Impulse Control Disorder 18 20 31 **Mood Disorder** 45 41 33 Personality Disorder 0 **Psychotic Disorder** 9 7 8 Sexual Disorder 0 0 Other Diagnosis 10 5 11 Diagnosis Unknown 10 9

The demographic and clinical data below summarize individuals who received clinical treatment from the Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services in fiscal years 2008-2010. Individuals are counted once in each fiscal year in which they received services, based on their first treatment episode of the fiscal year. Information that is unknown or was not collected is listed as unknown. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than five (5) and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information.

NUMBER SERVED	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008	SPECIAL POPULATION	FY2010	FY2009	FY2008
Total	93	85	86	Hearing Impaired	*	0	0
Male	58	47	54	Past or Current Military Service	*	*	*
Female	35	38	32	HOUSING / LIVING ARRANGEMENT			
AGE				Independent Living	0	0	0
Under 6	5	*	*	Dependent Living	0	0	*
6 to 9	16	13	18	Homeless	0	0	0
10 to 13	21	18	14	Other	0	0	0
14 to 17	9	13	11	Housing Unknown	93	85	85
18 to 24	*	*	*	EMPLOYMENT			
25 to 29	*	*	5	Employed	0	0	0
30 to 34	*	*	*	Unemployed	0	0	0
35 to 39	5	7	6	Not in Labor Force	0	0	0
40 to 44	6	<i>1</i>	*	Employment Status Unknown	93	85	86
	_	10		Employment Status Offichiown	93	65	00
45 to 49	9	12	7	ARRESTS			
50 to 54		6	*	Arrested in Past 12 Months	0	0	0
55 to 59	*	*		Not Arrested in Past 12 Months	0	0	*
60 and Over	Î	^	•	Arrest Status Unknown	93	85	85
RACE / ETHNICITY				TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
Caucasian	89	78	80	Self / Family / Friend	20		
African American	0	*	*	•	30		
Native American / Alaskan	0	0	0	School			
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	0	Mental Health Provider	18		
Hispanic	*	*	*	Health Care Provider	23		
Other Race	*	*	*	Court / Criminal Justice			
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	0	0	0	Other	19		
				Referral Source Unknown	() 0	*
EDUCATION				TYPE OF COMMITMENT			
Less than High School Diploma	0	0	0	Voluntary	93	85	83
High School Grad or G.E.D.	0	0	0	Civil	() (*
A.A. Degree or Some College	0	0	0	Criminal	() (0
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	0	0	0	Sexual Predatory	() (*
Education Level Unknown	93	85	86	Commitment Type Unknown	C) (*

ANDREW COUNTY

2010 MISSOURI STUDENT SURVEY

LIFETIME SUBSTANCE USE	(0/ \	SCHOOL BONDING	(0/)
Percent of students who have ever used the following:	(%)	Percent of students who agree with the following:	(%)
Cigarettes	25.3	Students have opportunities to decide activities and rules	60.1
Chewing tobacco	13.1	Teachers encourage students to work on classroom projects	85.9
Cigars	12.6	Teachers notice and comment on student's good work	68.4
Alcohol	39.5	School has opportunities for involvement in sports, clubs, activities	93.4
Marijuana	10.8	School has opportunities for students to talk to teachers one-on-one	79.6
Inhalants	7.9	School provides feedback to parents on positive student performance	42.3
Prescription drugs not prescribed for student	7.7	Teachers praise students for their hard work	60.9
Over-the-counter medications for non-medical use	5.5	Students can participate in class discussions and activities	91.6
Cocaine	1.0	Rules are enforced fairly	71.7
Heroin	0.0	Students of all races and ethnicities are treated equally	78.7
Hallucinogens such as LSD, PCP, mescaline, peyote, or psilocybin	2.6		
Methamphetamine	0.3	PEER ENGAGEMENT	
Club drugs such as ecstasy, GHB, roofie, or Special K	2.6	Percent of students whose closest friends in the past 12 months:	
Steroid not prescribed for student	0.5	Smoked cigarettes	47.5
		Drank alcohol	59.3
CURRENT SUBSTANCE USE		Smoked marijuana	29.8
Percent of students who used the following in the past 30 days:		Used other drugs	19.7
Cigarettes	13.6	PERCEPTION OF HARM	
Chewing tobacco	9.0	Percent of students who think kids in their area would be caught by the	
Alcohol	18.1	police if they:	
Alcohol 5 or more drinks on one occasion	9.3	Smoked cigarettes	30.3
Marijuana	6.4	Drank alcohol	28.7
Inhalants	4.6	Smoked marijuana	42.0
Prescription drugs not prescribed for student	6.4	Percent of students who believe people risk harming themselves if they:	42.0
Over-the-counter medications for non-medical use	3.9	Smoke cigarettes	76.5
GAMBLING		Drink alcohol	81.3
Percent of students who have:		Use marijuana	68.6
Ever gambled, such as poker for money, sports bets, lottery tickets	37.1	Use any other illegal drugs	92.1
Gambled in the past 30 days	23.9	oss any smormogar arage	92.1
	25.5	AVAILABILITY	
MENTAL HEALTH		Percent of students who say it would be easy to get the following:	
Percent of students who, in the past 30 days:		Cigarettes	56.7
Were very sad	18.0	Alcohol	61.0
Were grouchy, irritable, or in a bad mood	26.6	Marijuana	28.7
Felt hopeless about the future	9.3	Other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD, meth, or ecstasy	16.1
Felt like not eating, or eating more than usual	19.7	PERCEPTION OF "WRONGNESS"	
Slept a lot more or a lot less than usual	28.9	Percent of students who say it would be wrong to:	
Had difficulty concentrating on school work	22.9		01 2
Percent of students who, in the past 12 months:		Smoke cigarettes Drink alcohol	81.3
Seriously considered attempting suicide	8.8		63.9
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide	6.0	Use marijuana Use other illegal drugs	88.8
Attempted suicide	3.3	Ose other megal drugs	96.2
Had a suicide attempt that resulted in injury or overdose that had to be treated by	1.3	PARENTAL ATTITUDES	
doctor or nurse		Percent of students who say parents would disapprove if they:	
BULLYING		Smoked cigarettes	92.8
Percent of students who, in the past 12 months, were:		Drank alcohol	76.2
Bullied on school property	30.7	Smoked marijuana	94.8
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	10.7	Used other illegal drugs	97.1
In a physical fight	24.9		
In a fight and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	3.8	REBELLIOUS ATTITUDES	
Percent of students who, in the past 3 months:		Percent of students who agree with the following:	
Made fun of other people	77.6	I ignore rules that get in my way	25.3
Were made fun of by others	72.2	I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad	20.2
		It is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it	10.9
Data are weighted across ages 10-19 and by county, gender, Hispanic origin, a	nd race.	Sometimes it is okay to cheat at school	24.2
Percentages on some items are based on combined answer choices. Data are not available for Gentry, Maries, Mercer, and Ralls counties.		It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	53.3
•		It is important to be honest with parents regardless of consequences	84.1
Source: Missouri Institute of Mental Health. 2010 Missouri Student Survey	•	I could ask my mom or dad for help if I had a personal problem	78.6



Audrain County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Audrain County has a population of 25,621. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Audrain County ranks 42 in terms of population. Audrain County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,554.

Substance Use and Abuse in Audrain County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Audrain County, 49.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.4% of youth in Audrain County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.5% of Audrain County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Audrain County, 16.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Audrain County residents had a total of 32 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 74 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 230 Audrain County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 82 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 93 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.68	
Alcohol	<u>18.7%</u>	16.9%	13.00	
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	14.26	
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.77	
RX Abuse	1.7%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown	

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Audrain County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 32.6% to 32.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Audrain County had 90 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 79 drug-related arrests. Audrain County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Audrain County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 18 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage 18 0 12 6	Alcohol Drug Drug Fatalities Injuries Fatalities Injuries 0 14 0 2

Mental Health in Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 765 Audrain County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Audrain County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Audrain County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	675	765
Adjustment Disorder	*	43
Anxiety Disorder	58	75
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	148	158
Mood Disorder	376	199
Psychotic Disorder	72	69

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Barry County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Barry County has a population of 35,546. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Barry County ranks 32 in terms of population. Barry County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,546.

Substance Use and Abuse in Barry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Barry County, 52.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Barry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.9% of Barry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Barry County, 15.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Barry County residents had a total of 94 alcohol-related and 111 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 191 alcohol-related and 256 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 144 Barry County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 55 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 32 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.5%	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	13.3%	16.9%	12.49
Binge*	7.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.9%	8.6%	13.17

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Inhalants 2.5% 2.3% 12.08 unknown **RX** Abuse 3.8% 4.7% **OTC** Abuse 2.7% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.9% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Barry County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.5% to 26.5%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Barry County had 316 DWI arrests, 45 liquor law violations and 176 drug-related arrests. Barry County had 42 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 44 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Barry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 71 in 2010 to 68 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
68	4	34	30	4	48	0	8

Mental Health in Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 549 Barry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Barry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Barry County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	560	549
Adjustment Disorder	14	33
Anxiety Disorder	168	171
Developmental Disorder	12	11
Impulse Control Disorder	85	92
Mood Disorder	287	1,247
Psychotic Disorder	58	66

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Barton County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Barton County has a population of 12,337. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Barton County ranks 82 in terms of population. Barton County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,076.

Substance Use and Abuse in Barton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Barton County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 48.6% of youth in Barton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 41.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 18.1% of Barton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 17.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Barton County, 13.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Barton County residents had a total of 45 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 56 alcohol-related and 55 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 89 Barton County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 41 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 11 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First
	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	9.7%	10.6%	11.95
Alcohol	11.4%	16.9%	11.80

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Alcohol Binge* 4.4% 9.6% N/A Marijuana 2.8% 8.6% 12.30 2.3% **Inhalants** 2.3% 11.75 5.1% **RX** Abuse 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.2% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.3% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Barton County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 19.7% to 18.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Barton County had 49 DWI arrests, 50 liquor law violations and 33 drug-related arrests. Barton County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 4 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Barton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2010 to 10 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crasho by Severity	es 2011	Number of Peo Alcohol and Dru	ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property I 10 1 4 5	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Pamage Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	1	4	0	0

Mental Health in Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 75 Barton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Barton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Serv	ices
Numbers Served in Barton Cour	nty

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	78	75
Adjustment Disorder	12	10
Anxiety Disorder	32	31
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	20	14
Mood Disorder	43	103
Psychotic Disorder	9	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Bates County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Bates County has a population of 16,709. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Bates County ranks 66 in terms of population. Bates County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,376.

Substance Use and Abuse in Bates County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Bates County, 59.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.7% of youth in Bates County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 46.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.8% of Bates County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Bates County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Bates County residents had a total of 54 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 136 Bates County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 36 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use 30 Day Use Age of Firs County Missouri Use Count				
Cigarettes	<u>12.7%</u>	10.6%	12.06		
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	13.36		
Binge*	9.6%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	4.6%	8.6%	13.41		
Inhalants	1.2%	2.3%	10.85		
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

1.2%

2.3%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Bates County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.6% to 28.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Bates County had 91 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 167 drug-related arrests. Bates County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Bates County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 30 in 2010 to 14 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
14 1	7	6	1	10	0	4

Mental Health in Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 186 Bates County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 3.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Bates County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Bates County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	186	186
Adjustment Disorder	11	*
Anxiety Disorder	70	64
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	51	49
Mood Disorder	133	29
Psychotic Disorder	17	20

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Benton County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Benton County has a population of 18,962. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Benton County ranks 57 in terms of population. Benton County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,255.

Substance Use and Abuse in Benton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Benton County, 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.3% of youth in Benton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Benton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Benton County, 15.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Benton County residents had a total of 129 alcohol-related and 92 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 104 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 184 Benton County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 81 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 48 listed marijuana.

Current Substar	nce Use for (<u> 3rades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.3%</u>	10.6%	12.35
Alcohol	<u>19.4%</u>	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	<u>11.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.6%	8.6%	13.43
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.65
RX Abuse	<u>5.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.2%	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

1.6%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Benton County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.8% to 34.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Benton County had 128 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 95 drug-related arrests. Benton County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Benton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2010 to 26 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
26	1	12	13	1	18	1	5

Mental Health in Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 358 Benton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Benton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Benton County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	350	358
Adjustment Disorder	32	16
Anxiety Disorder	157	153
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	40	42
Mood Disorder	226	366
Psychotic Disorder	38	37

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Bollinger County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Bollinger County has a population of 12,382. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Bollinger County ranks 81 in terms of population. Bollinger County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,565.

Substance Use and Abuse in Bollinger County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Bollinger County, 47.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.2% of youth in Bollinger County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 22.8% of Bollinger County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Bollinger County, 9.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Bollinger County residents had a total of 40 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 119 Bollinger County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 28 listed marijuana.

Current Substai	nce Use for G	<u> </u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.8%</u>	10.6%	12.28
Alcohol	14.4%	16.9%	12.11
Binge*	6.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.4%	8.6%	13.36
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.86
RX Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.7%	3.5%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

2.2%

Synthetic

30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
47.3%	54.2%
25.2%	25.3%
4.7%	6.0%
2.6%	2.8%
	Region 33.5% 47.3% 25.2% 4.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Bollinger County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.9% to 32.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Bollinger County had 57 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. Bollinger County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Bollinger County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 18 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Nur	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Kille Alcohol and Drug-Related Crash			
Total Fa	tal Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cra	ash Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
18	0 10	8	0	11	0	0

Mental Health in Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 548 Bollinger County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Bollinger County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services	
Numbers Served in Bollinger County	

Total	FY2011 258	FY2012 548
Adjustment Disorder	71	45
Anxiety Disorder	30	44
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	22	61
Mood Disorder	143	164
Psychotic Disorder	57	77

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Boone County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Boone County has a population of 168,535. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Boone County ranks 8 in terms of population. Boone County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,769.

Substance Use and Abuse in Boone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Boone County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.7% of youth in Boone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.5% of Boone County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Boone County, 14.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Boone County residents had a total of 315 alcohol-related and 253 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 601 alcohol-related and 494 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 1007 Boone County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 477 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 264 listed marijuana.

Current Substan	ice Use for	Grades 6 - 12	<u>, 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.6%	10.6%	12.74
Alcohol	21.3%	16.9%	12.66
Binge*	10.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.1%	8.6%	13.58
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.53
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	3.2%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Boone County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.1% to 13.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Boone County had 1137 DWI arrests, 895 liquor law violations and 1179 drug-related arrests. Boone County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 20 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Boone County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 190 in 2010 to 143 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
143	6	52	85	8	85	3	15

Mental Health in Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1798 Boone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 23 Boone County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Boone County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	1439	1,798
Adjustment Disorder	*	63
Adjustment Disorder		03
Anxiety Disorder	451	542
Developmental Disorder	10	10
Impulse Control Disorder	164	164
Mood Disorder	743	36
Psychotic Disorder	251	312

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Buchanan County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Buchanan County has a population of 89,706. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Buchanan County ranks 13 in terms of population. Buchanan County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,031.

Substance Use and Abuse in Buchanan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Buchanan County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.6% of youth in Buchanan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Buchanan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Buchanan County, 13.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Buchanan County residents had a total of 251 alcohol-related and 321 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 609 alcohol-related and 447 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 770 Buchanan County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 294 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 235 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.7%	10.6%	12.27
Alcohol	12.5%	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	7.7%	9.6%	N/A
	7.20/	0.00/	42.45

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Marijuana 7.2% 8.6% 13.45 **Inhalants** 1.9% 2.3% 11.89 4.7% **RX** Abuse 3.8% unknown **OTC** Abuse 2.8% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.3% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Buchanan County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.6% to 24.7%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Buchanan County had 505 DWI arrests, 239 liquor law violations and 619 drug-related arrests. Buchanan County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 2 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Buchanan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 120 in 2010 to 90 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
90	2	35	53	2	51	1	13

Mental Health in Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1900 Buchanan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 14 Buchanan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive	Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served	in Buchanan County

Total	FY2011 1950	FY2012 1,900
Adjustment Disorder	6	86
Anxiety Disorder	261	376
Developmental Disorder	9	19
Impulse Control Disorder	376	418
Mood Disorder	787	166
Psychotic Disorder	380	417

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Butler County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Butler County has a population of 43,053. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Butler County ranks 26 in terms of population. Butler County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,480.

Substance Use and Abuse in Butler County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Butler County, 53.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.8% of youth in Butler County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 40.8% of Butler County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Butler County, 23.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Butler County residents had a total of 199 alcohol-related and 229 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 185 alcohol-related and 168 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 619 Butler County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 168 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 186 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	ance Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	2, 2012 data
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	14.6%	10.6%	12.58
Alcohol	18.2%	16.9%	13.04
Binge*	11.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	9.5%	8.6%	14.00
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	7.2%	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

3.5%

3.1%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Butler County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 34.8% to 33.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Butler County had 263 DWI arrests, 41 liquor law violations and 342 drug-related arrests. Butler County had 37 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 29 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Butler County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 66 in 2010 to 52 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
52	1	15	36	1	21	2	11

Mental Health in Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 627 Butler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.7% made a plan, and 2.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Butler County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Butler County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	513	627
Adjustment Disorder	*	16
Anxiety Disorder	140	157
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	67	70
Mood Disorder	330	39
Psychotic Disorder	103	116

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Caldwell County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Caldwell County has a population of 9,145. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Caldwell County ranks 93 in terms of population. Caldwell County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 14.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,206.

Substance Use and Abuse in Caldwell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Caldwell County, 53.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.2% of youth in Caldwell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.7% of Caldwell County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Caldwell County, 15.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Caldwell County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 37 Caldwell County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 17 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 11 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.07		
Alcohol	15.2%	16.9%	12.93		
Binge*	10.6%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	3.1%	8.6%	13.48		
Inhalants	0.6%	2.3%	10.74		
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.5%

1.9%

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Caldwell County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.0% to 31.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Caldwell County had 53 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. Caldwell County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Caldwell County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2010 to 5 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
5	1	3	1	1	3	0	0

Mental Health in Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 103 Caldwell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Caldwell County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Caldwell County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	110	103
Adjustment Disorder	89	*
Anxiety Disorder	53	52
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	18	17
Mood Disorder	82	1,912
Psychotic Disorder	13	14

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Callaway County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Callaway County has a population of 44,305. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Callaway County ranks 24 in terms of population. Callaway County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 14.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$45,968.

Substance Use and Abuse in Callaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Callaway County, 54.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.5% of youth in Callaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.8% of Callaway County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Callaway County, 15.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Callaway County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 88 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 183 alcohol-related and 176 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 311 Callaway County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 134 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 96 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	<u>14.2%</u>	10.6%	12.77		
Alcohol	20.4%	16.9%	12.76		
Binge*	<u>11.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	<u>10.1%</u>	8.6%	13.87		
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	12.22		
RX Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	4.8%	3.5%	unknown		

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

2.9%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Callaway County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.6% to 27.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Callaway County had 311 DWI arrests, 86 liquor law violations and 230 drug-related arrests. Callaway County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 11 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Callaway County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 40 in 2010 to 61 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
61	2	32	27	2	39	1	3

Mental Health in Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 744 Callaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 10 Callaway County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Callaway County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	683	744
Adjustment Disorder	0	21
Anxiety Disorder	89	97
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	106	108
Mood Disorder	394	83
Psychotic Disorder	97	98

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Camden County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Camden County has a population of 43,845. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Camden County ranks 25 in terms of population. Camden County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 9.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,370.

Substance Use and Abuse in Camden County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Camden County, 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.0% of youth in Camden County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.8% of Camden County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Camden County, 17.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Camden County residents had a total of 58 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 104 alcohol-related and 102 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 300 Camden County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 133 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 71 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.09	
Alcohol	<u>17.7%</u>	16.9%	12.43	
Binge*	<u>11.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	8.6%	8.6%	13.42	
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	12.24	
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

3.5%

4.4%

30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
2.7%	2.8%
	Region 30.6% 54.7% 26.8% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Camden County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.0% to 25.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Camden County had 373 DWI arrests, 86 liquor law violations and 233 drug-related arrests. Camden County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 8 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Camden County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 43 in 2010 to 43 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
43 3	24	16	3	32	0	4

Mental Health in Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 308 Camden County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Camden County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Camden County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	275	308
Adjustment Disorder	*	10
Anxiety Disorder	146	163
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	25	26
Mood Disorder	189	332
Psychotic Disorder	28	34

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Cape Girardeau County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Cape Girardeau County has a population of 76,950. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in terms of population. Cape Girardeau County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,755.

Substance Use and Abuse in Cape Girardeau

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cape Girardeau County, 53.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.7% of youth in Cape Girardeau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.7% of Cape Girardeau County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.0% said that smoking marijuana is

In Cape Girardeau County, 19.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 303 alcohol-related and 345 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 350 alcohol-related and 309 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 625 Cape Girardeau County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 237 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 191 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	12.2%	10.6%	12.95
Alcohol	15.0%	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	8.7%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4 00/	0.60/	12.75

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Marijuana 4.8% 8.6% 13.75 **Inhalants** 1.3% 2.3% 12.25 2.7% **RX** Abuse 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.2% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.3% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Cape Girardeau

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.8% to 17.7%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Cape Girardeau County had 553 DWI arrests, 204 liquor law violations and 341 drug-related arrests. Cape Girardeau County had 40 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 28 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Cape Girardeau

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 56 in 2010 to 51 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
51	0	21	30	0	23	0	7

Mental Health in Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 2494 Cape Girardeau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 12 Cape Girardeau County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive	Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in	Cape Girardeau County

Total	FY2011 1316	FY2012 2,494
Adjustment Disorder	52	271
Anxiety Disorder	188	289
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	91	282
Mood Disorder	755	106
Psychotic Disorder	202	243

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Carroll County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Carroll County has a population of 9,086. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Carroll County ranks 94 in terms of population. Carroll County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 13.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,035.

Substance Use and Abuse in Carroll County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Carroll County, 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.9% of youth in Carroll County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.8% of Carroll County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Carroll County, 12.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Carroll County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 60 Carroll County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 32 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 8 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data</u>				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	14.9%	10.6%	11.89	
Alcohol	24.0%	16.9%	12.15	
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.58	
Inhalants	0.6%	2.3%	11.42	
RX Abuse	2.6%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	1.3%	3.5%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

0.6%

Cigarattas	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Cigarettes		20.370
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Carroll County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 26.6% to 25.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Carroll County had 20 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. Carroll County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Carroll County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 8 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	2	3	3	2	5	1	0

Mental Health in Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 135 Carroll County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.8% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Carroll County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Ser	vices
Numbers Served in Carroll Cou	unty

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	138	135
Adjustment Disorder	11	*
Anxiety Disorder	32	61
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	8	12
Mood Disorder	98	281
Psychotic Disorder	9	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Carter County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Carter County has a population of 6,262. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Carter County ranks 106 in terms of population. Carter County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 24.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$27,878.

Substance Use and Abuse in Carter County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Carter County, 54.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Carter County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.6% of Carter County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 23.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Carter County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Carter County residents had a total of 24 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 49 Carter County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 16 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 15 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	22.3%	10.6%	11.58
Alcohol	<u>18.8%</u>	16.9%	11.97
Binge*	<u>14.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>8.7%</u>	8.6%	12.88
Inhalants	2.9%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>8.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.9%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Carter County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.0% to 34.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Carter County had 45 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 50 drug-related arrests. Carter County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Carter County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2010 to 12 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
12 1	8	3	1	20	0	0

Mental Health in Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 47 Carter County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 18.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 18.6% made a plan, and 6.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Carter County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Carter County

		,
Total	FY2011 51	FY2012 47
Adjustment Disorder	5	0
Anxiety Disorder	19	17
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	
Mood Disorder	35	12
Psychotic Disorder	11	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Cass County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Cass County has a population of 100,376. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cass County ranks 11 in terms of population. Cass County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 10.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,969.

Substance Use and Abuse in Cass County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cass County, 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.0% of youth in Cass County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 41.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.3% of Cass County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cass County, 12.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cass County residents had a total of 265 alcohol-related and 280 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 342 alcohol-related and 331 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 571 Cass County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 253 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 166 listed marijuana.

	Current	Substance	Use	for	Grades	6 -	12,	2012	data
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	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	6.9%	10.6%	12.50
Alcohol	11.6%	16.9%	12.50
Binge*	5.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.2%	8.6%	13.40
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.39
RX Abuse	4.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.6%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.8%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Cass County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 19.6% to 21.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Cass County had 593 DWI arrests, 144 liquor law violations and 361 drug-related arrests. Cass County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Cass County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 64 in 2010 to 72 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
72	1	27	44	1	39	0	4

Mental Health in Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 709 Cass County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 10 Cass County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Cass County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	708	709
Adjustment Disorder	26	49
Anxiety Disorder	187	206
Developmental Disorder	7	*
Impulse Control Disorder	141	144
Mood Disorder	376	54
Psychotic Disorder	87	84

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Cedar County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Cedar County has a population of 13,799. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cedar County ranks 75 in terms of population. Cedar County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 26.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,536.

Substance Use and Abuse in Cedar County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cedar County, 56.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.9% of youth in Cedar County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.2% of Cedar County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 21.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cedar County, 18.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cedar County residents had a total of 34 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 78 alcohol-related and 107 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 93 Cedar County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 31 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 25 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.5%</u>	10.6%	11.35
Alcohol	28.6%	16.9%	11.26
Binge*	21.0%	9.6%	N/A

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Marijuana 8.6% 11.5% 11.85 **Inhalants** 6.8% 2.3% 10.46 **RX** Abuse 10.0% 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.5% unknown 8.6% Synthetic 7.7% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Cedar County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.4% to 24.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Cedar County had 42 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 19 drug-related arrests. Cedar County had 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Cedar County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2010 to 5 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0

Mental Health in Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 242 Cedar County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 21.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 15.0% made a plan, and 6.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Cedar County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychia	tric Services
Numbers Served in Ced	dar County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	242	242
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	87	91
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	32	30
Mood Disorder	151	58
Psychotic Disorder	39	41

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Chariton County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Chariton County has a population of 7,649. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Chariton County ranks 100 in terms of population. Chariton County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 14.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,409.

Substance Use and Abuse in Chariton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Chariton County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 49.2% of youth in Chariton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.4% of Chariton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 24.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Chariton County, 11.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Chariton County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 25 Chariton County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 8 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 10 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.8%</u>	10.6%	12.81
Alcohol	20.2%	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	<u>11.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.2%	8.6%	13.52
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	11.82
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.7%	2.9%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	-	
	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Chariton County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 16.5% to 13.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Chariton County had 33 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 2 drug-related arrests. Chariton County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Chariton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2010 to 6 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashe by Severity	201		ople Injured / Kill rug-Related Crasl	
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Property D	Pamage Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
6 0 0 6	0	0	0	0

Mental Health in Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 54 Chariton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Chariton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Chariton County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	48	54
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	14	10
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	*	5
Mood Disorder	32	43
Psychotic Disorder	6	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Christian County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Christian County has a population of 79,824. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Christian County ranks 14 in terms of population. Christian County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 11.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,426.

Substance Use and Abuse in Christian County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Christian County, 39.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.9% of youth in Christian County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.1% of Christian County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Christian County, 12.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Christian County residents had a total of 51 alcohol-related and 89 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 191 alcohol-related and 240 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 400 Christian County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 152 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 91 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	7.1%	10.6%	12.35
Alcohol	9.1%	16.9%	12.51

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Binge* 4.6% 9.6% N/A Marijuana 4.8% 8.6% 13.09 **Inhalants** 2.2% 2.3% 11.39 3.2% 4.7% **RX** Abuse unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.5% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.7% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
51.1%	54.2%
23.4%	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 30.1% 51.1% 23.4% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Christian County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 14.2% to 14.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Christian County had 268 DWI arrests, 91 liquor law violations and 312 drug-related arrests. Christian County had 36 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 22 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Christian County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 35 in 2010 to 56 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in
by Severity	Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol Drug Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage	Fatalities Injuries Fatalities Injuries
56 1 26 29	1 36 0 11

Mental Health in Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 331 Christian County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 13 Christian County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Total	FY2011 402	FY2012 331
Adjustment Disorder	11	10
Anxiety Disorder	92	82
Developmental Disorder	11	9
Impulse Control Disorder	59	46
Mood Disorder	177	129
Psychotic Disorder	101	97

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Clark County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Clark County has a population of 6,969. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clark County ranks 102 in terms of population. Clark County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,597.

Substance Use and Abuse in Clark County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

<u>Substance Use Consequences in the County</u>

Health: In 2011, Clark County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 53 Clark County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 9 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 27 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Clark County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 39.5% to 29.4%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Clark County had 66 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 68 drug-related arrests. Clark County had 12 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 8 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Clark County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2010 to 3 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
3 2	0	1	2	0	0	0

Mental Health in Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 68 Clark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Clark County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Clark County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	56	68
Adjustment Disorder	*	5
Anxiety Disorder	15	14
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	16	19
Mood Disorder	27	41
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Clay County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Clay County has a population of 227,577. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clay County ranks 6 in terms of population. Clay County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 8.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$59,039.

Substance Use and Abuse in Clay County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Clay County, 51.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.2% of youth in Clay County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.9% of Clay County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Clay County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Clay County residents had a total of 586 alcohol-related and 659 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1277 alcohol-related and 971 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 969 Clay County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 472 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 219 listed marijuana.

30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First
County	Missouri	Use County

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	8.2%	10.6%	13.06
Alcohol	16.0%	16.9%	13.00
Binge*	8.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.4%	8.6%	13.83
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.90
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.6%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Clay County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 14.3% to 14.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Clay County had 1049 DWI arrests, 321 liquor law violations and 787 drug-related arrests. Clay County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 8 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Clay County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 213 in 2010 to 154 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fata	/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cras		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
154 3		96	3	87	0	13

Mental Health in Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 2691 Clay County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 28 Clay County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Clay County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	2379	2,691
Adjustment Disorder	7	56
Anxiety Disorder	794	1118
Developmental Disorder	25	50
Impulse Control Disorder	295	457
Mood Disorder	1,473	267
Psychotic Disorder	288	392

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Clinton County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Clinton County has a population of 20,508. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clinton County ranks 54 in terms of population. Clinton County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$49,202.

Substance Use and Abuse in Clinton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Clinton County, 42.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.8% of youth in Clinton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 24.6% of Clinton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Clinton County, 12.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Clinton County residents had a total of 36 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 48 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 101 Clinton County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 30 listed marijuana.

Current Substai	ice use for t	<u> </u>	., ZUIZ Uata
	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	5.7%	10.6%	11.84
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	11.86
Binge*	8.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	13.35
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	10.24
RX Abuse	3.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	3.3%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Clinton County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.6% to 23.7%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Clinton County had 187 DWI arrests, 51 liquor law violations and 158 drug-related arrests. Clinton County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Clinton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 13 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fata	,	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cras		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
13 1		3	1	12	1	1

Mental Health in Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 206 Clinton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Clinton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Clinton County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	193	206
Adjustment Disorder	15	18
Anxiety Disorder	39	58
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	34	33
Mood Disorder	85	721
Psychotic Disorder	12	17

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Cole County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Cole County has a population of 76,363. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cole County ranks 16 in terms of population. Cole County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$54,396.

Substance Use and Abuse in Cole County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cole County, 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.9% of youth in Cole County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 40.4% of Cole County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cole County, 18.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cole County residents had a total of 104 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 399 alcohol-related and 266 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 540 Cole County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 258 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 147 listed marijuana.

Current Substar	ice Use for (<u> </u>	<u>2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First

	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	11.3%	10.6%	12.48
Alcohol	<u>19.2%</u>	16.9%	12.64
Binge*	12.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.2%	8.6%	13.59
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.05
RX Abuse	<u>5.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	4.6%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	4.0%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Cole County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 17.2% to 19.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Cole County had 485 DWI arrests, 138 liquor law violations and 371 drug-related arrests. Cole County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Cole County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 66 in 2010 to 68 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
68	2	31	35	2	41	2	9

Mental Health in Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 594 Cole County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 11 Cole County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psyc	hiatric Services
Numbers Served in	Cole County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	580	594
Adjustment Disorder	*	20
Anxiety Disorder	208	221
Developmental Disorder	*	6
Impulse Control Disorder	57	46
Mood Disorder	325	
Psychotic Disorder	180	176

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Cooper County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Cooper County has a population of 17,520. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cooper County ranks 63 in terms of population. Cooper County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,482.

Substance Use and Abuse in Cooper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cooper County, 57.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.6% of youth in Cooper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 46.2% of Cooper County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 47.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cooper County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cooper County residents had a total of 38 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 66 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 63 Cooper County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 31 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 13 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	nce Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.0%</u>	10.6%	12.58
Alcohol	<u>27.2%</u>	16.9%	12.31
Binge*	<u>18.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>12.7%</u>	8.6%	13.39
Inhalants	<u>3.5%</u>	2.3%	13.46
RX Abuse	<u>6.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	6.0%	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

4.6%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Cooper County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.9% to 26.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Cooper County had 140 DWI arrests, 53 liquor law violations and 164 drug-related arrests. Cooper County had 18 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 6 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Cooper County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 34 in 2010 to 20 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fatal Crash Crashes Crash Injury 20 0 6	v/ Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	14	0	9	0	1

Mental Health in Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 152 Cooper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.4% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Cooper County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Cooper County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	119	152
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	49	62
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	9	12
Mood Disorder	81	209
Psychotic Disorder	19	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Crawford County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Crawford County has a population of 24,832. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Crawford County ranks 46 in terms of population. Crawford County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,215.

Substance Use and Abuse in Crawford County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Crawford County, 56.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 55.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.3% of youth in Crawford County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 60.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.4% of Crawford County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Crawford County, 20.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Crawford County residents had a total of 92 alcohol-related and 108 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 113 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 288 Crawford County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 116 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 81 listed marijuana.

Current Substar	nce Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.8%</u>	10.6%	11.70
Alcohol	<u>19.4%</u>	16.9%	12.37
Binge*	12.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.4%</u>	8.6%	13.07
Inhalants	<u>4.3%</u>	2.3%	12.65
RX Abuse	<u>7.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

4.8%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Crawford County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.9% to 30.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Crawford County had 299 DWI arrests, 147 liquor law violations and 219 drug-related arrests. Crawford County had 54 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 51 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Crawford County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 33 in 2010 to 31 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
31	0	14	17	0	20	0	2

Mental Health in Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 417 Crawford County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.2% made a plan, and 3.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Crawford County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Crawford County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	372	417
Adjustment Disorder	86	8
Anxiety Disorder	128	146
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	51	59
Mood Disorder	266	44
Psychotic Disorder	48	47

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Dade County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Dade County has a population of 7,568. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dade County ranks 101 in terms of population. Dade County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,754.

Substance Use and Abuse in Dade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dade County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 33.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.0% of youth in Dade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.5% of Dade County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dade County, 16.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dade County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 15 Dade County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 7 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

Current Substar	nce Use for (<u> 3rades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.4%	10.6%	12.11
Alcohol	<u>17.3%</u>	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	<u>11.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.3%	8.6%	13.72
Inhalants	3.6%	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

0.7%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Dade County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.0% to 26.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Dade County had 28 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. Dade County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 4 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Dade County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2010 to 10 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Nu	mber of Alcoho by Severi	ol-Related Crashes ty			pple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
	atal Crash rash Injury 0 7	•	Alcohol Fatalities 0	Alcohol Injuries 8	Drug Fatalities 0	Drug Injuries 2

Mental Health in Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 29 Dade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Dade County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Dade County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	31	29
Adjustment Disorder	45	0
Anxiety Disorder	12	7
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	8	5
Mood Disorder	14	13
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Dallas County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Dallas County has a population of 16,799. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dallas County ranks 65 in terms of population. Dallas County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 21.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,535.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Dallas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dallas County, 48.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.3% of youth in Dallas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.0% of Dallas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dallas County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dallas County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 87 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 70 Dallas County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 23 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 23 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.9%</u>	10.6%	12.05
Alcohol	13.3%	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	7.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.9%	8.6%	13.17
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	12.10

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

4.9%

4.9%

3.5%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Dallas County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.9% to 18.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Dallas County had 76 DWI arrests, 82 liquor law violations and 94 drug-related arrests. Dallas County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 12 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Dallas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alc by Sev	cohol-Related Crashes verity			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
	rash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	njury Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	5 6	0	6	0	0

Mental Health in Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 95 Dallas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.5% made a plan, and 3.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Dallas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric	Services
Numbers Served in Dallas	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	118	95
Adjustment Disorder	117	*
Anxiety Disorder	29	29
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	15	7
Mood Disorder	60	405
Psychotic Disorder	20	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Daviess County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Daviess County has a population of 8,239. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Daviess County ranks 99 in terms of population. Daviess County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,820.

Substance Use and Abuse in Daviess County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Daviess County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 39.3% of youth in Daviess County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.3% of Daviess County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 23.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Daviess County, 16.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Daviess County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 43 Daviess County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 20 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 13 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data</u>			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.4%</u>	10.6%	12.17
Alcohol	14.4%	16.9%	12.57
Binge*	9.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.1%	8.6%	13.48
Inhalants	<u>4.1%</u>	2.3%	12.17
RX Abuse	<u>6.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>8.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

6.8%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Daviess County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 19.8% to 18.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Daviess County had 47 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 53 drug-related arrests. Daviess County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Daviess County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 2 in 2010 to 2 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Numl	per of Alcohol-Roby Severity	elated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fata		Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cras		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
2 0		1	0	1	0	2

Mental Health in Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 88 Daviess County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 5.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Daviess County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Daviess County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	86	88
Adjustment Disorder	13	*
Anxiety Disorder	30	36
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	19	24
Mood Disorder	60	233
Psychotic Disorder	7	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



DeKalb County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, DeKalb County has a population of 12,940. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, DeKalb County ranks 78 in terms of population. DeKalb County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,264.

Substance Use and Abuse in DeKalb County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In DeKalb County, 56.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.0% of youth in DeKalb County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.1% of DeKalb County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In DeKalb County, 11.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, DeKalb County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 34 DeKalb County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 14 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 9 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	13.15
Alcohol	15.6%	16.9%	13.09
Binge*	4.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.8%	8.6%	14.65
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.4%

0.6%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in DeKalb County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.8% to 21.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, DeKalb County had 40 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 50 drug-related arrests. DeKalb County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in DeKalb County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2010 to 14 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in				
by Severity			Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
		Crash w/ Injury 6	Crash w/ Property Damage 7	Alcohol Fatalities 1	Alcohol Injuries 8	Drug Fatalities 0	Drug Injuries 0

Mental Health in DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 86 DeKalb County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 7.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.2% made a plan, and 3.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 DeKalb County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in DeKalb County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	85	86
Adjustment Disorder	5	5
Anxiety Disorder	22	25
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	10
Mood Disorder	36	46
Psychotic Disorder	11	14

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Dent County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Dent County has a population of 15,647. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dent County ranks 67 in terms of population. Dent County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,288.

Substance Use and Abuse in Dent County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dent County, 37.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 40.2% of youth in Dent County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.5% of Dent County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dent County, 7.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dent County residents had a total of 44 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 61 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 174 Dent County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 55 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 50 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	13.2%	10.6%	10.78	
Alcohol	<u>17.1%</u>	16.9%	10.50	
Binge*	11.5%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.30	
Inhalants	9.0%	2.3%	9.89	
RX Abuse	2.0%	4.7%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.9%

8.2%

Cigarattas	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Dent County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 32.4% to 30.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Dent County had 71 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 49 drug-related arrests. Dent County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Dent County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 15 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
,	sh w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	perty Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	6	0	16	O	1

Mental Health in Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 223 Dent County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.9% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Dent County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Dent County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	226	223
Adjustment Disorder	19	*
Anxiety Disorder	107	99
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	43	40
Mood Disorder	142	130
Psychotic Disorder	25	27

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Douglas County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Douglas County has a population of 13,585. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Douglas County ranks 76 in terms of population. Douglas County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 23.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,071.

Substance Use and Abuse in Douglas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Douglas County, 65.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 53.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Douglas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.8% of Douglas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Douglas County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Douglas County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 76 Douglas County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 32 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 12 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	12.19	
Alcohol	21.7%	16.9%	12.95	
Binge*	<u>12.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	13.19	
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.41	
RX Abuse	1.4%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	1.0%	3.5%	unknown	

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

3.9%

Synthetic

C'a a a l	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Douglas County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.6% to 24.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Douglas County had 76 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. Douglas County had 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Douglas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2010 to 18 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
18 0	9	9	0	9	0	2

Mental Health in Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 63 Douglas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Douglas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Douglas County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	61	63
Adjustment Disorder	7	*
Anxiety Disorder	20	18
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	8	7
Mood Disorder	39	214
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Dunklin County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Dunklin County has a population of 31,826. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dunklin County ranks 36 in terms of population. Dunklin County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 28.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,018.

Substance Use and Abuse in Dunklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dunklin County, 59.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.5% of youth in Dunklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.9% of Dunklin County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dunklin County, 18.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dunklin County residents had a total of 170 alcohol-related and 217 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 150 alcohol-related and 160 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 408 Dunklin County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 121 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 151 listed marijuana.

Current Subst	ance Use for (<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	2, 2012 data
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.8%</u>	10.6%	12.11
Alcohol	<u>18.8%</u>	16.9%	12.95
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.41
Inhalants	<u>2.9%</u>	2.3%	12.95
RX Abuse	7.2%	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

3.9%

4.3%

C'a a a l	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Dunklin County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.9% to 29.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Dunklin County had 266 DWI arrests, 33 liquor law violations and 294 drug-related arrests. Dunklin County had 8 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 4 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Dunklin County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2010 to 26 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
26	1	12	13	1	17	0	13

Mental Health in Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 469 Dunklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 9 Dunklin County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Dunklin County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	416	469
Adjustment Disorder	172	15
Anxiety Disorder	81	90
Developmental Disorder	*	6
Impulse Control Disorder	36	55
Mood Disorder	246	277
Psychotic Disorder	61	80

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Franklin County July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Franklin County has a population of 101,412. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Franklin County ranks 10 in terms of population. Franklin County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 10.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$47,663.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Franklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Franklin County, 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.4% of youth in Franklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 55.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.4% of Franklin County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Franklin County, 15.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Franklin County residents had a total of 225 alcohol-related and 300 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 457 alcohol-related and 838 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 449 Franklin County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 207 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 94 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	12.14
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	12.53
Binge*	9.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.3%	8.6%	13.16
Inhalants	2.3%	2.3%	12.24

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

3.7%

2.7%

2.2%

30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
25.1%	28.5%
<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 25.1% 56.9% 25.6% 6.9%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Franklin County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.5% to 22.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Franklin County had 712 DWI arrests, 154 liquor law violations and 487 drug-related arrests. Franklin County had 97 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 102 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Franklin County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 136 in 2010 to 127 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
127	5	44	78	5	57	1	7

Mental Health in Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1106 Franklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.8% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 23 Franklin County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Franklin County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	1017	1,106
Adjustment Disorder	*	30
Anxiety Disorder	361	390
Developmental Disorder	37	44
Impulse Control Disorder	209	253
Mood Disorder	644	904
Psychotic Disorder	123	122

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Gasconade County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Gasconade County has a population of 14,972. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Gasconade County ranks 71 in terms of population. Gasconade County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 14.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,751.

Substance Use and Abuse in Gasconade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Gasconade County, 47.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 62.9% of youth in Gasconade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.3% of Gasconade County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at

In Gasconade County, 14.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Gasconade County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 48 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 81 Gasconade County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 29 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 22 listed marijuana.

Current	Substance	Use	<u>tor</u>	<u>Grades</u>	6 - 1	<u>2, 201</u>	<u> 2 data</u>	
	30	Day	مءا ا	30 Day	معا ا ب	Δσο (of First	

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.7%	10.6%	11.45
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	11.79
Binge*	10.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.1%	8.6%	12.15
Inhalants	2.9%	2.3%	11.31
RX Abuse	<u>5.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Gasconade County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.8% to 24.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Gasconade County had 71 DWI arrests, 24 liquor law violations and 41 drug-related arrests. Gasconade County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Gasconade County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2010 to 25 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
25	6	8	11	6	14	0	1

Mental Health in Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 152 Gasconade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Gasconade County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Gasconade County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	140	152
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	57	58
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	27	30
Mood Disorder	93	880
Psychotic Disorder	11	19

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Gentry County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Gentry County has a population of 6,777. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Gentry County ranks 103 in terms of population. Gentry County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,314.

Substance Use and Abuse in Gentry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Gentry County, 53.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.4% of youth in Gentry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 6.8% of Gentry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Gentry County, 2.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Gentry County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 18 Gentry County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 7 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.4%	10.6%	14.10
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	12.59
Binge*	10.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.4%	8.6%	13.27

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Inhalants 0.0% 2.3% 11.50 **RX** Abuse 0.0% 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 0.0% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 0.9% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Gentry County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.3% to 21.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Gentry County had 22 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. Gentry County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Gentry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2010 to 7 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol Drug Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage	Fatalities Injuries Fatalities Injuries
7 0 7 0	O 9 O O

Mental Health in Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 35 Gentry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Gentry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Gentry County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	35	35
Adjustment Disorder	62	0
Anxiety Disorder	8	10
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	
Mood Disorder	21	99
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Greene County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Greene County has a population of 280,626. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Greene County ranks 5 in terms of population. Greene County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,423.

Substance Use and Abuse in Greene County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Greene County, 52.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.2% of youth in Greene County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 41.1% of Greene County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Greene County, 21.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Greene County residents had a total of 367 alcohol-related and 565 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2189 alcohol-related and 1815 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 1944 Greene County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 762 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 434 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	11.3%	10.6%	12.39		
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	12.63		
Binge*	8.0%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	9.8%	8.6%	13.19		
Inhalants	2.6%	2.3%	12.20		
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

4.4%

3.6%

Cigarattas	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Cigarettes		
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Greene County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 18.1% to 18.5%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Greene County had 2017 DWI arrests, 282 liquor law violations and 1325 drug-related arrests. Greene County had 115 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 94 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Greene County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 334 in 2010 to 334 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
	atal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	rash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	6	134	194	6	206	3	36

Mental Health in Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 2477 Greene County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 42 Greene County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Greene County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	2943	2,477
Adjustment Disorder	7	86
Anxiety Disorder	783	742
Developmental Disorder	52	42
Impulse Control Disorder	313	241
Mood Disorder	1,465	23
Psychotic Disorder	585	551

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Grundy County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Grundy County has a population of 10,338. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Grundy County ranks 86 in terms of population. Grundy County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,002.

<u>Substance Use and Abuse in Grundy County</u>

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Grundy County, 59.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 51.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.4% of youth in Grundy County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.4% of Grundy County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Grundy County, 16.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Grundy County residents had a total of 31 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 47 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 106 Grundy County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 44 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 15 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>16.4%</u>	10.6%	12.52	
Alcohol	24.7%	16.9%	13.13	
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	6.7%	8.6%	13.32	
Inhalants	<u>3.7%</u>	2.3%	12.27	
RX Abuse	<u>7.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

1.8%

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Grundy County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.8% to 27.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Grundy County had 35 DWI arrests, 39 liquor law violations and 45 drug-related arrests. Grundy County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Grundy County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2010 to 9 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	3	0	0

Mental Health in Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 301 Grundy County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Grundy County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Grundy County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	302	301
Adjustment Disorder	*	11
Anxiety Disorder	109	124
Developmental Disorder	5	8
Impulse Control Disorder	46	56
Mood Disorder	198	1,284
Psychotic Disorder	26	32

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Harrison County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Harrison County has a population of 8,728. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Harrison County ranks 96 in terms of population. Harrison County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,626.

Substance Use and Abuse in Harrison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Harrison County, 56.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.7% of youth in Harrison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 14.9% of Harrison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 18.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Harrison County, 6.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Harrison County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 50 Harrison County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 21 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 12 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.7%</u>	10.6%	13.49
Alcohol	<u>27.6%</u>	16.9%	12.49
Binge*	<u>15.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	11.2%	8.6%	13.64

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Inhalants 0.0% 2.3% 11.98 4.7% unknown **RX** Abuse 2.2% **OTC** Abuse 0.8% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 3.7% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Harrison County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 37.7% to 33.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Harrison County had 65 DWI arrests, 35 liquor law violations and 71 drug-related arrests. Harrison County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Harrison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2010 to 16 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
16	0	7	9	0	10	0	0

Mental Health in Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 111 Harrison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.8% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Harrison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Harrison County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	115	111
Adjustment Disorder	20	*
Anxiety Disorder	46	61
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	18	15
Mood Disorder	84	205
Psychotic Disorder	13	15

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Henry County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Henry County has a population of 22,153. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Henry County ranks 52 in terms of population. Henry County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,410.

Substance Use and Abuse in Henry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Henry County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.7% of youth in Henry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 26.6% of Henry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Henry County, 11.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Henry County residents had a total of 88 alcohol-related and 105 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 82 alcohol-related and 84 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 262 Henry County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 103 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 63 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.3%	10.6%	12.29
Alcohol	12.8%	16.9%	12.55
Ringe*	6.1%	9.6%	N/A

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Binge 6.1% 9.6% N/A Marijuana 3.3% 8.6% 13.38 12.05 **Inhalants** 1.2% 2.3% 4.7% **RX** Abuse 3.0% unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.3% 3.5% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

1.5%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Henry County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.4% to 28.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Henry County had 139 DWI arrests, 63 liquor law violations and 179 drug-related arrests. Henry County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Henry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 31 in 2010 to 32 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crasho by Severity	s 201 1	1 Number of Peo Alcohol and Dr	ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Property D	amage Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
32 1 15 16	1	17	0	0

Mental Health in Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 546 Henry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.3% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Henry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric	Services
Numbers Served in Henry	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	558	546
Adjustment Disorder	5	31
Anxiety Disorder	193	184
Developmental Disorder	5	6
Impulse Control Disorder	63	60
Mood Disorder	353	90
Psychotic Disorder	69	64

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Hickory County July 2013



unknown

unknown

unknown

Located in Southwest Missouri, Hickory County has a population of 9,391. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Hickory County ranks 92 in terms of population. Hickory County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 12.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,049.

Substance Use and Abuse in Hickory County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Hickory County, 51.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.6% of youth in Hickory County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 24.6% of Hickory County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 24.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Hickory County, 11.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Hickory County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 27 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 24 Hickory County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 15 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.1%	10.6%	12.07
Alcohol	14.0%	16.9%	12.79
Binge*	7.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.6%	8.6%	13.66
Inhalants	3.1%	2.3%	11.93

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

4.7%

3.9%

0.8%

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
51.1%	54.2%
23.4%	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 30.1% 51.1% 23.4% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Hickory County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.5% to 25.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Hickory County had 38 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 19 drug-related arrests. Hickory County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Hickory County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol Drug Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage	Fatalities Injuries Fatalities Injuries
11 2 6 3	3 6 0 0

Mental Health in Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 28 Hickory County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Hickory County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Hickory County

1		
	FY2011	FY2012
Total	29	28
Adjustment Disorder	52	0
Anxiety Disorder	11	9
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	0
Mood Disorder	19	337
Psychotic Disorder	5	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Holt County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Holt County has a population of 4,655. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Holt County ranks 111 in terms of population. Holt County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 13.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,054.

Substance Use and Abuse in Holt County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Holt County, 58.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 56.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.1% of youth in Holt County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 64.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.5% of Holt County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Holt County, 13.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Holt County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 19 Holt County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publiclyfunded facilities. Of this number, 8 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

Current Substa	nce Use for C	<u> rades 6 - 12</u>	<u>, 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.9%</u>	10.6%	12.72
Alcohol	21.5%	16.9%	12.40
Binge*	<u>15.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	14.58
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	
RX Abuse	9.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	4.7%	3.5%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

4.6%

Synthetic

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Holt County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.9% to 34.7%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Holt County had 20 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 25 drug-related arrests. Holt County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Holt County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2010 to 10 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured Alcohol and Drug-Related	
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Dar 10 0 5 5	Alcohol Alcohol Drug age Fatalities Injuries Fataliti 0 8 0	Drug ies Injuries O

Mental Health in Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 21 Holt County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Holt County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Holt County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	21	21
Adjustment Disorder	9	*
Anxiety Disorder	*	7
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	5	
Mood Disorder	11	22
Psychotic Disorder	0	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Howard County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Howard County has a population of 10,169. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Howard County ranks 89 in terms of population. Howard County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$42,733.

Substance Use and Abuse in Howard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Howard County, 40.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.8% of youth in Howard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.8% of Howard County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Howard County, 8.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Howard County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 30 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 43 Howard County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 17 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 10 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>15.3%</u>	10.6%	13.13	
Alcohol	<u>19.8%</u>	16.9%	12.54	
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	<u>8.9%</u>	8.6%	14.43	
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.37	
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	5.0%	2.9%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Howard County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.3% to 20.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Howard County had 64 DWI arrests, 32 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. Howard County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 2 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Howard County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2010 to 8 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of by	Alcohol-Re Severity	elated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
8 0	3	5	0	3	0	0

Mental Health in Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 96 Howard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 7.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.9% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Howard County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Howard County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	83	96
Adjustment Disorder	15	*
Anxiety Disorder	20	28
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	9	10
Mood Disorder	42	15
Psychotic Disorder	30	35

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Howell County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Howell County has a population of 40,629. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Howell County ranks 28 in terms of population. Howell County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$31,645.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Howell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Howell County, 53.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.5% of youth in Howell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.1% of Howell County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 5.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Howell County, 17.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Howell County residents had a total of 276 alcohol-related and 336 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 198 alcohol-related and 199 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 292 Howell County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 136 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 78 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	14.6%	10.6%	12.33
Alcohol	16.4%	16.9%	12.33
Binge*	12.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.5%	8.6%	12.66
Inhalants	3.1%	2.3%	12.66

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.8%

2.6%

4.1%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Howell County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.6% to 23.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Howell County had 341 DWI arrests, 47 liquor law violations and 317 drug-related arrests. Howell County had 36 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 19 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Howell County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 55 in 2010 to 46 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Fat		Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cra		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
46		24	1	36	0	7

Mental Health in Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 971 Howell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 9 Howell County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Serv	/ices
Numbers Served in Howell Cou	inty

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	666	971
Adjustment Disorder	*	45
Anxiety Disorder	174	339
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	38	91
Mood Disorder	394	52
Psychotic Disorder	49	74

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Iron County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Iron County has a population of 10,374. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Iron County ranks 85 in terms of population. Iron County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 23.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,173.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Iron County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Iron County, 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.3% of youth in Iron County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 30.5% of Iron County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Iron County, 15.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Iron County residents had a total of 51 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 69 alcohol-related and 97 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 103 Iron County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 31 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 27 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.8%	10.6%	11.72
Alcohol	<u>17.1%</u>	16.9%	12.25
Binge*	<u>13.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

6.0%

4.2%

3.7%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Iron County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 36.6% to 36.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Iron County had 66 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. Iron County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Iron County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 25 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
25 1	15	9	1	22	0	1

Mental Health in Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 180 Iron County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Iron County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Iron County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	179	180
Adjustment Disorder	10	*
Anxiety Disorder	35	36
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	24	21
Mood Disorder	89	563
Psychotic Disorder	42	36

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Jackson County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Jackson County has a population of 677,377. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jackson County ranks 2 in terms of population. Jackson County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$44,508.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Jackson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jackson County, 54.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.9% of youth in Jackson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 43.6% of Jackson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jackson County, 18.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Jackson County residents had a total of 3170 alcohol-related and 3619 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7134 alcohol-related and 5025 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 4727 Jackson County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 1906 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 1140 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.2%	10.6%	12.65
Alcohol	14.9%	16.9%	12.94
Binge*	7.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>10.2%</u>	8.6%	13.61
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.55

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

4.5%

3.5%

2.6%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Jackson County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.7% to 15.5%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Jackson County had 3096 DWI arrests, 575 liquor law violations and 2001 drug-related arrests. Jackson County had 26 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 56 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Jackson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 716 in 2010 to 648 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity						ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
648	13	307	328	14	500	3	85

Mental Health in Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 14653 Jackson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.8% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 127 Jackson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Jackson County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	13017	14,653
Adjustment Disorder	*	627
Anxiety Disorder	2293	3054
Developmental Disorder	63	73
Impulse Control Disorder	1614	1818
Mood Disorder	5,633	90
Psychotic Disorder	2451	2,835

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Jasper County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Jasper County has a population of 115,258. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jasper County ranks 9 in terms of population. Jasper County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,359.

Substance Use and Abuse in Jasper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jasper County, 46.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.4% of youth in Jasper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Jasper County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jasper County, 15.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Jasper County residents had a total of 726 alcohol-related and 687 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 756 alcohol-related and 681 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 1134 Jasper County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 487 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 237 listed marijuana.

	20 Day Hea	20 Day 11	o Ago of Eirct
Current Substance	e Use for	Grades 6 -	12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.5%	10.6%	12.48
Alcohol	12.9%	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	7.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.6%	8.6%	13.66
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.06
RX Abuse	3.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Jasper County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 20.7% to 21.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Jasper County had 1283 DWI arrests, 231 liquor law violations and 419 drug-related arrests. Jasper County had 86 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 78 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Jasper County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 106 in 2010 to 101 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
101	3	34	64	3	54	O	21

Mental Health in Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 3102 Jasper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 17 Jasper County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Jasper County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	3039	3,102
Adjustment Disorder	16	296
Anxiety Disorder	1192	1265
Developmental Disorder	46	50
Impulse Control Disorder	710	738
Mood Disorder	1,765	6,861
Psychotic Disorder	294	275

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Jefferson County
July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Jefferson County has a population of 220,209. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jefferson County ranks 7 in terms of population. Jefferson County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 11.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$51,008.

Substance Use and Abuse in Jefferson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jefferson County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.6% of youth in Jefferson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 44.5% of Jefferson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 43.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jefferson County, 21.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Jefferson County residents had a total of 392 alcohol-related and 584 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 460 alcohol-related and 743 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 1220 Jefferson County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 480 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 281 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	nce Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>2, 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.3%</u>	10.6%	12.85
Alcohol	20.0%	16.9%	12.75
Binge*	12.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.1%</u>	8.6%	13.79
Inhalants	2.6%	2.3%	12.48
RX Abuse	<u>5.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	4.1%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 25.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Jefferson County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.2% to 22.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Jefferson County had 1609 DWI arrests, 826 liquor law violations and 1563 drug-related arrests. Jefferson County had 253 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 346 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Jefferson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 221 in 2010 to 240 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity						ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
240	7	102	131	8	142	1	23

Mental Health in Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1933 Jefferson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 41 Jefferson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Jefferson County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	2070	1,933
Adjustment Disorder	*	39
Anxiety Disorder	822	843
Developmental Disorder	64	68
Impulse Control Disorder	306	341
Mood Disorder	1,434	1,758
Psychotic Disorder	303	309

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Johnson County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Johnson County has a population of 54,397. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Johnson County ranks 19 in terms of population. Johnson County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$48,483.

Substance Use and Abuse in Johnson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Johnson County, 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.5% of youth in Johnson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 55.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.3% of Johnson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Johnson County, 15.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Johnson County residents had a total of 148 alcohol-related and 139 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 170 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 237 Johnson County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 120 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 57 listed marijuana.

Current Subst	ance Use for (<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	2, 2012 data
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	11.6%	10.6%	12.82
Alcohol	<u>17.0%</u>	16.9%	13.08
Binge*	9.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.8%	8.6%	13.79
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.54
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.4%

1.8%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Johnson County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 18.6% to 16.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Johnson County had 270 DWI arrests, 328 liquor law violations and 184 drug-related arrests. Johnson County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Johnson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 84 in 2010 to 68 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
68	1	20	47	1	24	0	3

Mental Health in Johnson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 512 Johnson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 11 Johnson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	480	512
Adjustment Disorder	7	21
Anxiety Disorder	141	154
Developmental Disorder	11	11
Impulse Control Disorder	87	89
Mood Disorder	296	1,399
Psychotic Disorder	73	83

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Knox County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Knox County has a population of 4,082. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Knox County ranks 113 in terms of population. Knox County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 21.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,381.

Substance Use and Abuse in Knox County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Knox County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 28 Knox County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 14 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 8 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
o:	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Knox County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.2% to 13.2%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Knox County had 16 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. Knox County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Knox County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2010 to 6 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Relat by Severity	ed Crashes			ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
•	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	2	0	5	0	0

Mental Health in Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 45 Knox County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 0.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 0.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Knox County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Knox County

Takal	FY2011	FY2012	
Total	39	45	
Adjustment Disorder	*	0	
Anxiety Disorder	6	9	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*		
Mood Disorder	17	314	
Psychotic Disorder	9	10	

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Laclede County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Laclede County has a population of 35,417. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Laclede County ranks 33 in terms of population. Laclede County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 9.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,442.

Substance Use and Abuse in Laclede County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Laclede County, 42.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 28.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 40.9% of youth in Laclede County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 39.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 5.6% of Laclede County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 4.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Laclede County, 3.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Laclede County residents had a total of 75 alcohol-related and 121 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 163 alcohol-related and 200 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 187 Laclede County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 63 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 37 listed marijuana.

Current Substance	ce Use for	Grades 6 - 12,	2012 data
	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First
İ	County	Missouri	Lice County

	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	1.6%	10.6%	11.33
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.09
Binge*	0.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	0.2%	8.6%	
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	11.11
RX Abuse	0.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Laclede County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.0% to 26.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Laclede County had 187 DWI arrests, 111 liquor law violations and 132 drug-related arrests. Laclede County had 12 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 14 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Laclede County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 39 in 2010 to 41 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
41	0	17	24	0	28	0	3

Mental Health in Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 396 Laclede County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.5% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 8 Laclede County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Laclede County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	372	396
Adjustment Disorder	0	7
Anxiety Disorder	121	104
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	54	59
Mood Disorder	237	20
Psychotic Disorder	61	62

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Lafayette County

July 2013

Behavioral Health

Epidemiology
Workgroup

Located in Northwest Missouri, Lafayette County has a population of 33,080. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lafayette County ranks 34 in terms of population. Lafayette County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$47,604.

Inhalants

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Lafayette County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lafayette County, 50.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.3% of youth in Lafayette County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 53.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.2% of Lafayette County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lafayette County, 10.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lafayette County residents had a total of 111 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 95 alcohol-related and 107 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 181 Lafayette County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 86 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 39 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	12.9%	10.6%	12.22
Alcohol	<u>17.4%</u>	16.9%	12.37
Binge*	10.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.0%	8.6%	13.33

2.3%

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

11.59

unknown

unknown

unknown

2.4%

5.6%

4.0%

2.5%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+
in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

in the Northwest Region, 2000-10 data			
	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri	
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%	
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%	
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%	
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%	
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%	

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Lafayette County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.5% to 28.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Lafayette County had 192 DWI arrests, 64 liquor law violations and 277 drug-related arrests. Lafayette County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Lafayette County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2010 to 24 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
24	0	11	13	0	20	0	0

Mental Health in Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 358 Lafayette County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Lafayette County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services	5
Numbers Served in Lafayette Count	У

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	297	358
Adjustment Disorder	32	12
Anxiety Disorder	107	121
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	39	46
Mood Disorder	178	254
Psychotic Disorder	29	39

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Lawrence County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Lawrence County has a population of 38,467. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lawrence County ranks 30 in terms of population. Lawrence County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,128.

Substance Use and Abuse in Lawrence County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lawrence County, 40.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 29.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.5% of youth in Lawrence County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.7% of Lawrence County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 16.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lawrence County, 13.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lawrence County residents had a total of 55 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 159 alcohol-related and 186 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 175 Lawrence County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 69 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 37 listed marijuana.

(<u>Current</u>	Subst	ance l	<u>Use</u> :	for	<u>Grad</u>	es	<u>6 -</u>	12,	2012	<u>data</u>

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	11.58
Alcohol	9.3%	16.9%	11.93
Binge*	4.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	12.84
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.12
RX Abuse	3.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	4.9%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Lawrence County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.0% to 23.5%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Lawrence County had 201 DWI arrests, 44 liquor law violations and 151 drug-related arrests. Lawrence County had 35 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 17 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Lawrence County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 41 in 2010 to 44 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
44	1	22	21	1	29	0	2

Mental Health in Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 461 Lawrence County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Lawrence County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Lawrence County

Total	FY2011 466	FY2012 461
Adjustment Disorder	30	33
Anxiety Disorder	125	131
Developmental Disorder	7	8
Impulse Control Disorder	72	74
Mood Disorder	233	202
Psychotic Disorder	47	38

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Lewis County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Lewis County has a population of 10,174. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lewis County ranks 88 in terms of population. Lewis County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,795.

Substance Use and Abuse in Lewis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lewis County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.3% of youth in Lewis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 26.1% of Lewis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 3.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lewis County, 15.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lewis County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 49 Lewis County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 26 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 14 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County			
Cigarettes	7.8%	10.6%	13.58			
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	13.12			
Binge*	5.6%	9.6%	N/A			
Marijuana	3.0%	8.6%	13.99			
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	10.98			
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown			

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

1.8%

1.2%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Lewis County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.0% to 24.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Lewis County had 62 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 47 drug-related arrests. Lewis County had 14 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 10 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Lewis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2010 to 4 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related C by Severity	Crashes 2011	Number of People Alcohol and Drug-I		
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash	n w/ Alcohol Fatalities 0	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash Injury Prope		Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
4 0 4		5	0	4

Mental Health in Lewis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 67 Lewis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Lewis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Lewis County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	64	67
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	13	13
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	13	12
Mood Disorder	46	200
Psychotic Disorder	7	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Lincoln County July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Lincoln County has a population of 53,354. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lincoln County ranks 20 in terms of population. Lincoln County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 13.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,523.

Substance Use and Abuse in Lincoln County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lincoln County, 60.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Lincoln County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.7% of Lincoln County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lincoln County, 14.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lincoln County residents had a total of 129 alcohol-related and 189 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 330 alcohol-related and 397 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 376 Lincoln County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 163 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 88 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.3%	10.6%	12.44
Alcohol	22 70/	16.00/	12.64

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Alcohol 12.64 22.7% 16.9% Binge* 15.1% 9.6% N/A Marijuana 6.7% 8.6% 13.86 **Inhalants** 2.3% 12.72 1.3% 3.9% 4.7% **RX** Abuse unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.4% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 3.5% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region 25.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 25.1% 56.9% 25.6% 6.9%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Lincoln County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.8% to 22.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Lincoln County had 274 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 374 drug-related arrests. Lincoln County had 33 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Lincoln County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 33 in 2010 to 52 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
52	3	26	23	4	39	0	4

Mental Health in Lincoln County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 988 Lincoln County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 14 Lincoln County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Lincoln County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	909	988
Adjustment Disorder	0	19
Anxiety Disorder	332	402
Developmental Disorder	28	25
Impulse Control Disorder	184	192
Mood Disorder	603	43
Psychotic Disorder	163	176

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Linn County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Linn County has a population of 12,484. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Linn County ranks 79 in terms of population. Linn County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,697.

Substance Use and Abuse in Linn County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Linn County, 63.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.0% of youth in Linn County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 41.6% of Linn County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Linn County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Linn County residents had a total of 67 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 123 Linn County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 49 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 40 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First
	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	19 7%	10.6%	12 81

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Cigarettes	<u>19.7%</u>	10.6%	12.81
Alcohol	<u>25.9%</u>	16.9%	12.64
Binge*	<u>16.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.4%	8.6%	13.74
Inhalants	1.5%	2.3%	12.19
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	4.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.5%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Linn County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.2% to 24.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Linn County had 55 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. Linn County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Linn County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 13 in 2010 to 13 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
13	1	5	7	2	5	0	2

Mental Health in Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 229 Linn County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.3% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Linn County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Linn County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	206	229
Adjustment Disorder	154	5
Anxiety Disorder	95	106
Developmental Disorder	8	6
Impulse Control Disorder	43	45
Mood Disorder	135	625
Psychotic Disorder	21	18

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Livingston County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Livingston County has a population of 15,037. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Livingston County ranks 70 in terms of population. Livingston County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,956.

Substance Use and Abuse in Livingston County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Livingston County, 59.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.0% of youth in Livingston County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 65.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.5% of Livingston County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Livingston County, 16.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Livingston County residents had a total of 38 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 53 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 160 Livingston County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 71 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 43 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.1%</u>	10.6%	12.60
Alcohol	24.4%	16.9%	12.24
Binge*	<u>17.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.0%	8.6%	13.81
Inhalants	<u>3.3%</u>	2.3%	12.36

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

4.7%

3.8%

3.8%

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Livingston County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.1% to 29.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Livingston County had 80 DWI arrests, 40 liquor law violations and 85 drug-related arrests. Livingston County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Livingston County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 24 in 2010 to 9 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage 9 0 4 5	Alcohol Alcohol Drug Drug Fatalities Injuries 0 6 0 1

Mental Health in Livingston County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 402 Livingston County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Livingston County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive	Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served	in Livingston County

Total	FY2011 407	FY2012 402
Adjustment Disorder	8	12
Anxiety Disorder	186	190
Developmental Disorder	7	8
Impulse Control Disorder	48	51
Mood Disorder	265	168
Psychotic Disorder	57	58

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile McDonald County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, McDonald County has a population of 22,876. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, McDonald County ranks 51 in terms of population. McDonald County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,497.

Substance Use and Abuse in McDonald County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, McDonald County residents had a total of 108 alcohol-related and 80 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 133 McDonald County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 62 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 33 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge*	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in McDonald County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.3% to 24.0%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, McDonald County had 241 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 77 drug-related arrests. McDonald County had 43 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 29 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in McDonald County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 55 in 2010 to 48 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 N		of Alcohol-Rel y Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
48	1	27	20	1	40	1	3

Mental Health in McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 289 McDonald County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 5 McDonald County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive	Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served	in McDonald County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	285	289
Adjustment Disorder	*	31
Anxiety Disorder	119	108
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	70	79
Mood Disorder	164	476
Psychotic Disorder	19	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Macon County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Macon County has a population of 15,573. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Macon County ranks 69 in terms of population. Macon County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,969.

Inhalants

Substance Use and Abuse in Macon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Macon County, 45.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.1% of youth in Macon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.2% of Macon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Macon County, 8.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Macon County residents had a total of 35 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 32 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 103 Macon County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 33 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	
Alcohol	<u>17.0%</u>	16.9%	
Binge*	6.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.3%	8.6%	

1.6%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

RX Abuse 2.8% 4.7% unknown OTC Abuse 3.0% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 4.0% 2.9% unknown

2.3%

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> <u>in the Central Region, 2008-10 data</u>

	-	
	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Macon County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.6% to 20.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Macon County had 73 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 76 drug-related arrests. Macon County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 2 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Macon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
11 0	7	4	0	9	0	0

Mental Health in Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 117 Macon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Macon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Macon County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	137	117
Adjustment Disorder	22	*
Anxiety Disorder	26	22
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	12	11
Mood Disorder	79	267
Psychotic Disorder	16	11

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Madison County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Madison County has a population of 12,448. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Madison County ranks 80 in terms of population. Madison County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 21.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,734.

Substance Use and Abuse in Madison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Madison County, 63.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.0% of youth in Madison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 66.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.8% of Madison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Madison County, 16.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Madison County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 65 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 72 alcohol-related and 112 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 59 Madison County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 19 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 10 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	<u>nce Use for C</u>	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>, 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>18.4%</u>	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	<u>25.0%</u>	16.9%	12.28
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	13.59
Inhalants	1.5%	2.3%	11.18
RX Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

4.9%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Madison County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 41.3% to 39.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Madison County had 89 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 19 drug-related arrests. Madison County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Madison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2010 to 20 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
	atal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	O	13	7	0	16	0	4

Mental Health in Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 819 Madison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Madison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Madison County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	401	819
Adjustment Disorder	*	19
Anxiety Disorder	50	69
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	85	206
Mood Disorder	267	74
Psychotic Disorder	28	39

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Maries County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Maries County has a population of 9,014. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Maries County ranks 95 in terms of population. Maries County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,568.

Substance Use and Abuse in Maries County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Maries County, 57.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 55.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.8% of youth in Maries County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.1% of Maries County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Maries County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Maries County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 39 Maries County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 17 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 9 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.4%</u>	10.6%	12.37
Alcohol	15.9%	16.9%	12.76
Binge*	<u>10.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.49
Inhalants		2.3%	11.85
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.1%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.1%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
47.3%	54.2%
25.2%	25.3%
4.7%	6.0%
2.6%	2.8%
	Region 33.5% 47.3% 25.2% 4.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Maries County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 34.7% to 21.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Maries County had 42 DWI arrests, 35 liquor law violations and 143 drug-related arrests. Maries County had 17 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 11 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Maries County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2010 to 7 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
7 1	3	3	1	5	0	0

Mental Health in Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 63 Maries County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Maries County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Maries County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	59	63
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	26	26
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	9
Mood Disorder	43	448
Psychotic Disorder	8	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Marion County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Marion County has a population of 28,745. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Marion County ranks 40 in terms of population. Marion County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,120.

Inhalants

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Substance Use and Abuse in Marion County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Marion County, 44.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.3% of youth in Marion County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 18.7% of Marion County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Marion County, 8.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Marion County residents had a total of 154 alcohol-related and 100 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 115 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 391 Marion County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 160 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 120 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	11.4%	10.6%	12.07
Alcohol	16.9%	16.9%	11.97
Binge*	8.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.6%	8.6%	12.81

2.3%

4.7%

3.5%

11.61

unknown

unknown

unknown

1.3%

2.2%

4.9%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Synthetic 1.6% 2.9% un

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+
in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Marion County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.1% to 29.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Marion County had 257 DWI arrests, 156 liquor law violations and 230 drug-related arrests. Marion County had 48 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 48 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Marion County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 40 in 2010 to 36 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011		of Alcohol-Re y Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
36	1	12	23	1	24	0	8

Mental Health in Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 874 Marion County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.8% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Marion County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Marion County

	<u>FY2011</u>	FY2012
Total	872	874
Adjustment Disorder	*	17
Anxiety Disorder	125	113
Developmental Disorder	*	7
Impulse Control Disorder	137	159
Mood Disorder	482	45
Psychotic Disorder	201	211

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Mercer County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Mercer County has a population of 3,729. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Mercer County ranks 114 in terms of population. Mercer County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,483.

Substance Use and Abuse in Mercer County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Mercer County, 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.2% of youth in Mercer County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 11.9% of Mercer County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 14.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Mercer County, 10.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Mercer County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 19 Mercer County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 15 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>13.4%</u>	10.6%	13.69	
Alcohol	<u>19.1%</u>	16.9%	12.71	
Binge*	9.8%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	1.5%	8.6%	14.06	
Inhalants	3.0%	2.3%		
RX Abuse	1.5%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Mercer County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.6% to 23.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Mercer County had 13 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 4 drug-related arrests. Mercer County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Mercer County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2010 to 6 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
6	1	3	2	2	5	1	0

Mental Health in Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 44 Mercer County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Mercer County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Mercer County

	5)/2011	5)/2042
	FY2011	FY2012
Total	44	44
Adjustment Disorder	26	*
Anxiety Disorder	21	22
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	5
Mood Disorder	31	159
Psychotic Disorder	7	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Miller County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Miller County has a population of 24,817. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Miller County ranks 47 in terms of population. Miller County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,573.

Substance Use and Abuse in Miller County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Miller County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.2% of youth in Miller County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.7% of Miller County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Miller County, 15.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Miller County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 63 alcohol-related and 71 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 128 Miller County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 57 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 20 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	9.1%	10.6%	12.17	
Alcohol	11.9%	16.9%	12.54	
Binge*	7.2%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	3.4%	8.6%	12.97	
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.55	
RX Abuse	3.9%	4.7%	unknown	

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.5%

2.7%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Miller County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.3% to 30.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Miller County had 221 DWI arrests, 60 liquor law violations and 182 drug-related arrests. Miller County had 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Miller County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 60 in 2010 to 45 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
45	4	21	20	4	28	0	1

Mental Health in Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 298 Miller County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Miller County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric	Services
Numbers Served in Miller	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	270	298
Adjustment Disorder	5	10
Anxiety Disorder	122	150
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	32	40
Mood Disorder	182	32
Psychotic Disorder	43	47

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Mississippi County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Mississippi County has a population of 14,322. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Mississippi County ranks 72 in terms of population. Mississippi County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 30.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$29,533.

Substance Use and Abuse in Mississippi County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Mississippi County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.1% of youth in Mississippi County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.0% of Mississippi County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Mississippi County, 13.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Mississippi County residents had a total of 60 alcohol-related and 78 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 173 Mississippi County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 59 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 57 listed marijuana.

Current Substar	nce Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>2, 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	25.4%	10.6%	10.90
Alcohol	10.7%	16.9%	12.02
Binge*	<u>11.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>18.8%</u>	8.6%	14.31
Inhalants	<u>4.6%</u>	2.3%	11.05
RX Abuse	<u>11.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	5.1%	3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

2.0%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Mississippi County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.6% to 30.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Mississippi County had 80 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 93 drug-related arrests. Mississippi County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 9 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Mississippi County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 7 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	3	0	1

Mental Health in Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 325 Mississippi County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 19.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 21.5% made a plan, and 4.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Mississippi County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Mississippi County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	294	325
Adjustment Disorder	519	11
Anxiety Disorder	42	57
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	44	39
Mood Disorder	155	200
Psychotic Disorder	42	43

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Moniteau County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Moniteau County has a population of 15,625. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Moniteau County ranks 68 in terms of population. Moniteau County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 14.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,931.

Substance Use and Abuse in Moniteau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Moniteau County, 44.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Moniteau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.2% of Moniteau County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Moniteau County, 14.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Moniteau County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 26 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 73 Moniteau County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 24 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 20 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	<u>nce Use for (</u>	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.0%	10.6%	11.63
Alcohol	20.3%	16.9%	12.19
Binge*	8.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	2.6%	2.3%	11.08
RX Abuse	2.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.0%	3.5%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

1.5%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Moniteau County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.9% to 16.5%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Moniteau County had 52 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 51 drug-related arrests. Moniteau County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Moniteau County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2010 to 13 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fat		Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cra		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
13 (9	0	5	0	1

Mental Health in Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 85 Moniteau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Moniteau County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Ps	sychiatric Services
Numbers Served in	Moniteau County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	87	85
Adjustment Disorder	295	0
Anxiety Disorder	38	46
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	10	17
Mood Disorder	62	42,599
Psychotic Disorder	13	16

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Monroe County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Monroe County has a population of 8,703. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Monroe County ranks 97 in terms of population. Monroe County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$40,176.

Substance Use and Abuse in Monroe County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Monroe County, 55.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.2% of youth in Monroe County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.1% of Monroe County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Monroe County, 14.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Monroe County residents had a total of 29 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 21 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 50 Monroe County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 21 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 19 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.59	
Alcohol	22.2%	16.9%	12.55	
Binge*	<u>15.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	5.1%	8.6%	13.29	
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	10.47	
RX Abuse	3.0%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	<u>3.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
2.7%	2.8%
	Region 30.6% 54.7% 26.8% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Monroe County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 26.8% to 26.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Monroe County had 39 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 28 drug-related arrests. Monroe County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 6 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Monroe County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 12 in 2010 to 4 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
4	1	3	0	0	9	0	0

Mental Health in Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 97 Monroe County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 3.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Monroe County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Monroe County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	99	97
Adjustment Disorder	39	*
Anxiety Disorder	18	19
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	20	25
Mood Disorder	55	65
Psychotic Disorder	8	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile

Montgomery County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Montgomery County has a population of 11,996. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Montgomery County ranks 83 in terms of population. Montgomery County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,722.

Substance Use and Abuse in Montgomery County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Montgomery County, 50.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.6% of youth in Montgomery County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.6% of Montgomery County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.0% said that smoking marijuana is

In Montgomery County, 14.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Montgomery County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 42 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 86 Montgomery County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 37 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 23 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.4%</u>	10.6%	12.39
Alcohol	<u>19.7%</u>	16.9%	12.36
Binge*	<u>12.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.3%	8.6%	13.61
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	11.79
RX Abuse	<u>6.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	3.2%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Montgomery County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.2% to 28.7%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Montgomery County had 75 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 36 drug-related arrests. Montgomery County had 18 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 19 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Montgomery

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 18 in 2010 to 16 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

cohol-Related Crashes verity			ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
crash w/ Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
njury Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
6 10	0	8	0	4

Mental Health in Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 214 Montgomery County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.8% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Montgomery County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Montgomery County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	195	214
Adjustment Disorder	17	17
Anxiety Disorder	14	16
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	48	47
Mood Disorder	107	48
Psychotic Disorder	20	23

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



Behavioral Health Profile

Morgan County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Morgan County has a population of 20,117. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Morgan County ranks 55 in terms of population. Morgan County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,885.

Substance Use and Abuse in Morgan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Morgan County, 62.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 65.7% of youth in Morgan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 66.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.9% of Morgan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 48.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Morgan County, 21.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Morgan County residents had a total of 49 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 66 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 99 Morgan County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 45 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 13 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.0%</u>	10.6%	11.62
Alcohol	<u>25.3%</u>	16.9%	12.41
Binge*	<u>14.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.9%</u>	8.6%	12.87
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	11.73
RX Abuse	6.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	3.6%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Morgan County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.5% to 27.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Morgan County had 90 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 110 drug-related arrests. Morgan County had 13 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Morgan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 35 in 2010 to 32 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
32	3	21	8	3	33	1	0

Mental Health in Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 229 Morgan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 14.1% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 8 Morgan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Morgan County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	192	229
Adjustment Disorder	*	7
Anxiety Disorder	105	136
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	34	55
Mood Disorder	153	111
Psychotic Disorder	22	38

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



Behavioral Health Profile

New Madrid County July 2013



unknown

unknown

unknown

Located in Southeast Missouri, New Madrid County has a population of 18,488. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, New Madrid County ranks 60 in terms of population. New Madrid County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 22.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,522.

Substance Use and Abuse in New Madrid County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In New Madrid County, 55.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.5% of youth in New Madrid County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.9% of New Madrid County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at

In New Madrid County, 20.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, New Madrid County residents had a total of 78 alcohol-related and 99 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 71 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 215 New Madrid County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 60 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 78 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.7%</u>	10.6%	12.19
Alcohol	22.6%	16.9%	12.52
Binge*	<u>16.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.5%	8.6%	13.85
Inhalants	1.0%	2.3%	12.36

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

6.2%

2.7%

1.0%

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in New Madrid County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.4% to 31.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, New Madrid County had 160 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 129 drug-related arrests. New Madrid County had 25 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 21 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in New Madrid County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 29 in 2010 to 21 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug	
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries	
21	2	9	10	4	18	4	6	

Mental Health in New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 331 New Madrid County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 New Madrid County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprel	nensive P	sychi	atric Ser	vices
Numbers S	Served in	New	Madrid	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	286	331
Adjustment Disorder	7	18
Anxiety Disorder	57	71
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	36	38
Mood Disorder	130	170
Psychotic Disorder	45	48

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

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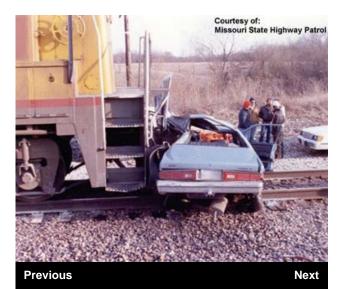
Developmental Disabilities

Home » Alcohol & Drug Abuse » Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program

FACT: The cost of a DWI can run well over \$1,000.

Drinking and driving behaviors have a serious impact on the citizens of Missouri. Each year thousands of people are injured or killed in alcohol-related crashes resulting in serious financial impacts on our communities.

This page contains actual DWI/DUI crashes that have happened in Missouri. Please be cautious when viewing this page among small children due to the graphic content of the pictures.



SATOP

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The Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health (formerly the Divisions of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Comprehensive Psychiatric Services) certifies agencies to provide services to individuals who have had an alcohol- or drug-related traffic offense. The Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) serves more than 30,000 DWI offenders annually who are referred as a result of an administrative suspension or revocation of their driver licenses, court order, condition of probation, or plea bargain (statutes). SATOP is, by law, a required element in driver license reinstatement by the Department of Revenue.

All SATOP consumers enter the system via an **Offender Management Unit**. Consumers receive an assessment screening where a review of their driver record, breath alcohol concentration (BAC) at the time of their arrest, computer-interpreted assessment, and an interview with a Qualified Substance Abuse Professional is conducted. Based upon the information gathered during the assessment screening, a referral is made to one of several types of **SATOP service levels**.

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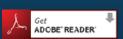
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Missouri Substance Abuse Professional Credentialing Board P.O. Box 1250, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-1250 573-751-9211, fax: 573-522-2073 help@msapcb.com

Credentialing and Training Substance Use Disorder Professionals



Board Information

Applications

<u>Forms</u>

Employment Opportunities

Department of Transportation Substance Abuse Professional

Click here to register to become a Department of Transportation Substance Abuse Professional. When registering for the training and exam, please include "MSAPCB" in the referral code box.

Monthly Updates

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MSAPCB Professional Search

By clicking on the link below, you will be able to lookup a professional by last name or credential number to verify an active and valid credential.

Click Here

The Missouri Substance Abuse Professional Credentialing Board (MSAPCB) is a not-for-profit organization established in 1977 from the (then) Missouri Association of Alcoholism Counselors for the purpose of providing a recognized credential for qualified professionals working in the field of substance use disorders.

MSAPCB is a proud member of IC&RC, which protects the public by establishing standards and facilitating reciprocity for the credentialing of addiction-related professionals. The largest organization of its kind, IC&RC represents more than 40,000 professionals worldwide. The IC&RC web address is www.internationalcredentialing.org.



The MSAPCB operates with a minimum of twelve board members, five of whom are nominated and appointed representatives, one from five established regions in the State. In addition, the MSAPCB currently employs three full time staff employees.



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In spring 2013, the Divisions of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Alcohol and Drug Abuse merged into one division, the Division of Behavioral Health. The divisions merged in order to maximize resources and improve service delivery. The Missouri Division of Behavioral Health manages programs and services for people who need help for a mental illness or alcohol or drug problem. Services available are prevention, education, evaluation, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Most prevention and treatment services are provided by programs in the community that have a contract with the Division. These programs must meet federal and state requirements in order to provide mental health and substance abuse treatment services.

The cost of services is based on the individual's ability to pay. Those who have first priority for mental health services are:

- · People with a serious mental illness;
- · Individuals and families in crisis;
- · People who are homeless and mentally ill;
- Individuals committed for treatment by the court system; and,
- Children with severe emotional problems.

For substance abuse treatment, priority is given to:

- · Pregnant women;
- · Intravenous (IV) drug users; and,
- · Certain referrals from other state agencies.

Prevention and education programs are available across the state. These programs help to educate people about mental illness and substance abuse and addiction as well as where to find help. Prevention of substance abuse and mental illness, suicide prevention, and Mental Health First Aid are some of the programs and educational materials that are available.

The Division and its contracted programs offer services that have been proven to help people with mental illness and substance abuse problems. Those services help to prevent crime and make communities safer, reduce emergency room visits, and prevent school drop out. Many people are able to keep their job or get help finding a job when they receive services.

The Division of Behavioral Health wants all Missourians to receive the mental health services they need to live a happy, healthy, and productive lifestyle of their choice.

For more information on addiction services click here.

For more information on mental health services click here.



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Help for Alcohol and Drug Problems

The Division of Behavioral Health has programs around the state to help people with alcohol and drug problems. There are programs for children, teenagers, and adults. If you or a loved one has a problem with alcohol or drugs, you can contact a treatment program for help. They will help you find the services you need.

If you would like more information, please phone us at (573) 751-4942 or (800) 575-7480 or you may e-mail us at **dbhmail@dmh.mo.gov**

Directory of ADOLESCENT Substance Abuse Treatment Programs [A]

Directory of WOMEN AND CHILDREN Substance Abuse Treatment Programs 🚵

Directory of ADULT Substance Abuse Treatment Programs [A]

Directory of OPIOID Treatment Programs [A]

Directory of COMPULSIVE GAMBLING Treatment Programs [A]

Program listings in each directory above are arranged alphabetically by Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) region (Central, Eastern, Southeast, Southwest, Western) and by county within region. View the **DBH Main** to locate your region or to contact your DBH regional office.

Alphabetical Listing of Division of Behavioral Health Certified Programs [A]

This is a list of all Division of Behavioral Health Certified providers. This alphabetical listing includes contracted and non-contracted alcohol and drug treatment providers and psychiatric services providers.

Notice of Priority Populations for Admission to Substance Abuse Treatment Notice of Priority Populations for Admission to Substance Abuse Treatment

Nationwide Treatment Facility Locator

If you suspect or believe you have an alcohol or drug problem

Help is available. Addiction is a disease and it can be treated. If you are concerned, you can contact a treatment provider for a screening. You will be able to talk with a professional who will ask questions and make recommendations about treatment and support, if needed.

Understanding Drug Abuse and Addiction

Involuntary detention means that a person did not choose to go to treatment. Sometimes a court finds that the person needs help and it would be better for that person to be in treatment. There are laws to help protect this person and the situation must meet certain conditions before detention can happens.

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Sometimes you have cravings that seem so strong. As part of your treatment, you might also take medications. These medications are prescribed by a physician or psychiatrist. Medication Assisted Therapy is not a cure, but a tool that is used in treatment. You don't have to take medication and not all persons need it. If you decide to use medication, it will be a part of your treatment plan.

"Know Your Rights" Brochure for Individuals in Medication-Assisted Treatment 🚵

Have you have lost your driver's license because of an alcohol or drug related traffic offense? You might be required to complete a SATOP program. SATOP stands for Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program. By law, you must successfully complete a SATOP program before your license can be reissued to you through the Department of Revenue

SATOP Information and Programs

Suicide Hotline: 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)

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- **Recovery Support Services**
- Gambling

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- ADA Primary Recovery Plus (Non-ATR) Matrix Model
- ADA DOC Free and Clean Plus Matrix Model
- ADA CSTAR Matrix Model
- Appropriate Use of Community Support for Consumer Employment
- Disease Management 3700/Substance Use Disorders
- Medication Assisted Treatment
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- Provider Forms
- Certification
- Background Checks Utilizing the Family Care Safety Registry
- CIMOR Guidance Document
- National Provider Identifier (NPI) April 2008
- · Medicaid Eligibility
- DRA False Claims Act Policy
- Priority Populations for Substance Abuse Treatment
- NEW Frequently Asked Questions on Block Grant Waiting List Report
- NEW Instructions for the SAPT Block Grant Waiting List Report
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- · Consequences of Underage Drinking
- Underage Drinking in Missouri
- · Alcoholism: Family History
- · Drinking and Your Pregnancy
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders [2]

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- · Marijuana: Facts for Teens
- · Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know

Tobacco

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Methamphetamine

- · Methamphetamine
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- Prescription Medicine Abuse
- · Prescription Pain and other Medications

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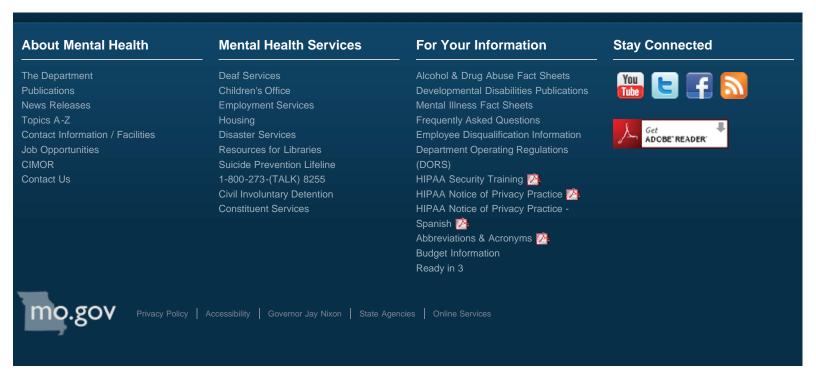
- Preventing Teen Abuse of Prescription and Over the Counter
- "Getting High on Prescription and Over-The-Counter Drugs is Dangerous" Guide

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Youth Use of Marijuana Increasing - October 2013

2007-2012:

- Prescription Drug Abuse in Missouri August 2012
- The Impact of Substance Abuse Treatment on Offender Re-Entry February 2012 [2]
- The Changing Trends of Heroin Addiction January 2012 [2]
- Some Positive Changes for Missouri High School Students December 2011 🔼
- Injection Drug Use in Missouri November 2011
- Heroin-Related Deaths in Missouri January 2011
- Myths about Methamphetamine December 2010
- Establishing Recovery Oriented Systems of Care in Missouri November 2010 🔯
- New Federal Regulations Restricting Youth Access to Tobacco May 2010
- The Serious and Repeat Offender Program April 2010
- Parole and Probation and the Need for Substance Abuse Treatment March 2010
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant at a Glance September 2009
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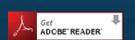
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- · NCADA National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse St. Louis
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- Addiction and alcoholism treatment Free resources for therapists = e-help.com
- Addiction Science Research and Education Center
- · Amersa Home Page
- · ASREC Alcohol Facts to Share With Others
- Center On Addiction and Substance Abuse
- Close to Home Science Animations
- CSAT Treatment Improvement Exchange TIE A substance abuse treatment resource for alcohol and drug abuse treatment issues
- Facility Locator
- In The News Drugs, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Prevention, Treatment, Education, Resources, National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, Drug News, Smoking
- MADD ONLINE
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence NCADD fights the stigma and the disease of alcoholism and other drug addictions
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- NCADI The Fact is Alcoholism Runs in Families
- NIDA Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment A Research-Based Guide
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The State Advisory Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) serves as an advisory body to the Division of Behavioral Health and the division director on substance abuse policy, prevention and treatment activities in the state of Missouri. The Council is created by Missouri Statute, to be found in Section 631.020 , Missouri Revised Statutes.

The divisions formerly known as the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services have integrated into one Division of Behavioral Health. The Division Director has made the decision to maintain two separate State Advisory Councils at this time.

The ADA council is comprised of up to twenty-five members appointed by the Director of DBH. Members have professional, research, and/or personal interests in the division's purpose. At least one-half of the members shall be consumers, and one member shall represent veterans and military affairs. No more than one-fourth of the members shall be vendors or members of boards of directors, employees or officers of vendors, or spouses of any of the above mentioned, if such vendors received more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year under contract with the Department of Mental Health. Members of boards of directors of not-for-profit corporations shall not be considered vendors. Each member shall be appointed for an initial term of one, two, or three years to allow for a rotation of one-third of the members each year. Further, each appointed member may be re-appointed to no more than one additional three-year term. Each member serves until a successor has been appointed.

Upon the request of the Director of the Division of Behavioral Health or the Director of the Department of Mental Health, the Council shall review and make recommendations on any matter submitted to it in writing or verbally by either of the directors. If you are interested in becoming a member, please submit the **membership application** and a current resume Attn: Lisa Martin, Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health, 1706 East Elm Street, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

Meeting Dates

COUNCIL MEMBERS WILL BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO THE MEETING. AN RSVP IS APPRECIATED.

Meetings will be held at the Department of Mental Health in Conference Room B, Jefferson City, Missouri 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

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**Meetings will be held at the Department of Mental Health in Conference Room B, Jefferson City, Missouri 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

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- FEBRUARY 2 (Cancelled)
- APRIL 6
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Welcome to the website of the Missouri Behavioral Health Epidemiology Workgroup (MO-BHEW). This group represents state agencies and universities that share an interest in data on substance abuse, mental health, and other behavioral health. The workgroup is supported through funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Mission and Purpose of the MO-BHEW

- Create a system to collect, monitor, integrate, and analyze substance abuse and mental health data to produce a comprehensive and accurate picture of behavioral health issues in Missouri and our communities.
- Disseminate information to state and community agencies, decision-makers, and the public.
- · Inform and guide behavioral health prevention policy, program development, and evaluation.

MO-BHEW Charter [2]

MO-BHEW Members [2]

Data Website Operational

The MO-BHEW has completed the first phase of a website that provides access to a variety of Missouri behavioral health data. A querying tool allows users to select and compare indicators, subpopulations, time periods, and geographies. Data results are displayed as a chart which can be easily inserted into other work products or can be downloaded as a table for further manipulation. Currently available datasets include Missouri Student Survey, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, substance abuse and mental health treatment, problem indicators reported by state agencies, and census population estimates. Visit http://dmh.mo.gov/seow/default.aspx.

Website Demonstration Webinar

Website Tutorial 🚵

MO-BHEW Meeting Schedule

All meetings are held at the Missouri Department of Mental Health in Jefferson City unless otherwise noted.

- December 17, 2013
- September 17, 2013 Agenda 🍱
- June 11, 2013 Agenda
- March 19, 2013 Agenda
- December 18, 2012 Agenda 🕌

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• February 21, 2012 — Agenda 💯
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• March 22, 2011 — Agenda W — Minutes W
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• January 18, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💆
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Missouri State Epidemiological Profile [2]
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Missouri Student Survey 2012 Alcohol Short Report P
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Missouri State/Community Instrument 125
MO-BHEW Briefs

    NEW: Emerging Drugs (October 2013) 

    National Recovery Month (September 2013)

    Drug Overdose Deaths in Missouri (July 2013) 

    Substance Use by Age Group (May 2013)

• Bullies as a High Risk Group (April 2013)

    Missouri's Adult Past Year Mental Health (March 2013)

    Missouri's Adult Past Year Substance Use (January 2013)

    School Bonding as a Protective Factor (November 2012)

    Adolescent Bullying in Missouri (September 2012)

    Youth Synthetic Drug Use in Missouri (August 2012)

    Peer Substance Use in Missouri (July 2012) 

    Boating while Intoxicated in Missouri (May 2012) 

    Age of First Use in Missouri (April 2012)

    Marijuana Use in Missouri (March 2012) 

    Suicide in Missouri (January 2012) 

    Tobacco Use in Missouri (November 2011)

    Underage Drinking in Missouri (October 2011)

    Depression and Substance Use in Missouri Youth (August 2011)

    Drunk Driving in Missouri (July 2011)

• Who in Missouri is Using . . . (April 2011)

    How Does Missouri Compare in . . . (March 2011) 

MO-BHEW Webinars
Trends in Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (November 16, 2012)
Using Excel to Work with Data -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (August 17, 2012)
```

Website Demonstration Webinar -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (June 18, 2012)

Reporting Numbers (Quantitative Data) -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (March 30, 2012)

Understanding Data -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (February 17, 2012)

MO-BHEW Presentations

NEW: ACT Missouri Conference Presentation -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (November 19, 2013) @

Data Querying Website -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (February 14, 2011) @

Web-based Data Products: Status Report and County Website -- Randy Smith (February 14, 2011) @

State Epidemiology Outcomes Workgroup Overview -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (January 18, 2011) @

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In order to best display your results, please select the type of data that you need. While only one selection can be made at a time, once finished with the search you will be given an opportunity to save the results and then return to this page to begin another.

Missouri Student Survey

I want data at the state and county level on students in Missouri including information on substance use, mental health, bullying and fighting.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment

I want Alcohol and Drug Abuse data at the state and county level on the mental health services provided in Missouri by the Department of Mental Health.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Treatment

I want Comprehensive Psychiatric Services data at the state and county level on the mental health services provided in Missouri by the Department of Mental Health.

Missouri Agency Data/Data for DMH Status Report

I want data at the Missouri and county level (where available) gathered from various Missouri agencies on topics related to substance abuse and mental health.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

I want data at the regional, Missouri and national level for substance abuse and mental health.

US Census

I want population estimates by age group, gender, and race/ethnicity for Missouri and Missouri counties.

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- Missouri Student Survey
- Missouri Substance Abuse Intervention and Treatment Programs: January 2013
- The Burden of Substance Abuse on the State of Missouri
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For immediate assistance in all crises:

- Call 911 for emergency services
- · Go to the nearest hospital emergency room

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Suicide

If you are thinking about suicide or want to get help for someone considering suicide, call 1-800-SUICIDE (1-800-784-2433) or 1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255). For information and help regarding suicide, go to **metanoia.org/suicide** or visit our **suicide prevention resources**.

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The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), formerly the Divisions of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Comprehensive Psychiatric Services, is responsible for assuring the availability of substance abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery support services for the State of Missouri. Individuals and families requiring substance abuse services can find the help they need.

If you would like more information, please call us at (573) 751-4942 or (800) 575-7480 or you may e-mail us at dbhmail@dmh.mo.gov.



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Program (SATOP)

Missouri Substance Abuse

Professional Credentialing Board (MSAPCB)

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- Provider Forms
- Background Checks Utilizing the Family Care Safety Registry
- CIMOR Guidance Document
- National Provider Identifier (NPI) April 2008
- Rapid Medicaid Eligibility
- · Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)
- National Outcome Measures (NOMs)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- Priority Populations for Substance Abuse Treatment
- **Tobacco Cessation**

Information for the General Public

- Missouri Tobacco Quitline
- FY 2012 Budget Summary [A]
- Access to Recovery (ATR)
- · Missouri's Trauma Initiative
- · Spring Training Institute
- The Burden of Substance Abuse on the State of Missouri
- Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT)

Quick Links for Information

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- HIV/AIDS
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- COUNSELOR
- TREATMENT [A] • MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID

MEDICATION ASSISTED

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- CERTIFICATION PREVENTION

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The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), formerly the Divisions of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Comprehensive Psychiatric Services, is responsible for making sure prevention, evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services are available for individuals and families that need public mental health services throughout the State of Missouri.

If you would like more information, please call us at (573) 751-8017 or e-mail us at dbhmail@dmh.mo.gov

Information for People Who Need Services & Their Families

- Services
- · If You or Someone You Know is Thinking About Suicide
- · If You Are In Crisis
- · How & Where to Get Help
- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
- Consumer Operated Service Programs (COSPS)
- Forensic Services
- Understanding Mental Illness
- · Information on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Mental Health Services to Medicaid-eligible Deaf Persons The Department of Mental Health has
 established clinical standards of care for deaf individuals for Department operated facilities. Click here to
 learn more about deaf services.
- · Learn more about client's rights also available in American Sign Language
- · Learn More about Mental Illnesses
- · Promoting Recovery
- · How to become a Peer Specialist
- Helpful Links for Consumers & Families
- The Brain Injury Guide and Resources

Information for Providers

- New Community Support 101 training
- New Learning Opportunity MO Guardianship: Understanding Your Options & Alternatives
 - Event Schedule
 - · Training Flier for Hannibal Area
- · Community Psychiatric Rehabilitation provider manual



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Court Service Area Maps

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Court-Ordered Admission

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Service Areas Map (IST)

Client Rights

- DLA-20 Q&A
- · Medicaid Eligibility
- · Keeping Up On The Codes
- Supporting Employment
- Learning Opportunities Free Webinars, Powerpoints and Information
- · New Resources to assist staff with traumatic stress and compassion fatigue
- · Deficit Reduction Act False Claims Act Policy
- Community Provider Bulletin Board
- · Healthcare Reform Implementation
- · Certification Application and Code of State Regulation
- Forms
- National Outcome Measures
- Proven Community-Based Mental Health Services
- Behavioral Health and HIV/AIDS
- · Achieving the Promise: Transforming Mental Health Care in America
- Information about Tobacco Cessation

Information for the General Public

- · The National Dialogue on Mental Health
- · Stories of Hope and Recovery
- · Mental Health First Aid Missouri website
- Missouri Eating Disorder Council Open Meeting Notice and Agenda -November 18, 2013
- Missouri Eating Disorder Council 2014 Meeting Dates
- Disease Management 3700 initiative
- · Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) grant comment period
- · Missouri Behavioral Health Epidemiology Workgroup
- Mental Health First Aid Become a Mental Health Community Asset
- · The Respect Institute
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- Promoting Recovery
- The Prevention of Substance Abuse and Mental Illness
- · Learn About Wellness and Mental Health

If you would like more information, please call us at (573) 751-8017 or e-mail us at dbhmail@dmh.mo.gov

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Developmental Disabilities

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What's New

Informations from Supports for the Future conference

Webpage Navigation Tutorial 7/13

The Division of Developmental Disabilities (DD), established in 1974, serves a population that has developmental disabilities such as intellectual disabilities, cerebral palsy, head injuries, autism, epilepsy, and certain learning disabilities.

The Division's Mission is to improve lives of Missourians with Developmental Disabilities through supports and services that foster self-determination.

Priority work of the Division of Developmental Disabilities:

- Self-Determination
- Supporting Families
- · Individual Services and Supports
- · Employment First
- · Accessible Housing

Under the leadership of Governor Jay Nixon, the efforts of local county DD boards and in collaboration with the Division, the Partnership for Hope waiver was initiated in 2010. Partnership for Hope makes a fundamental shift away from high cost, crisis oriented services, providing access to services much earlier.

- Information for Consumers & Families
- Information for Providers
- Information for Support (aka Service) Coordinators
- Search Information on Providers of DD Services
- · Mental Health Services to Medicaid-eligible Deaf Persons: The Department of Mental Health has established clinical standards of care for deaf individuals. Standards of Care for Department Operated Facilities.

Previous Spotlights (Celebrations of Individual Accomplishments)

Other Useful Information

Waiting List Information

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- Deaf Services Lawsuit
 Settlement
- Suicide Prevention
- SATOP (Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program)
- · Facilities & Office Locations
- · Coping with Disaster
- System of Care
- Missouri Institute of Mental Health
- "Sharing Success" Stories



How do I find...

- help with developmental disabilities
- · help with mental illness
- · help with substance abuse
- help with a gambling addiction
- · employment opportunities
- · Mental Health First Aid
- Service Members, Veterans & their Families
- Disability Benefits 101
- Health Homes

Recent News

Dne Joe Parks named director of MO-HealthNets Division; Gov. Vixon landounces and of Hearing community

Consumer Support & Other Services

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Home » Alcohol & Drug Abuse » Missouri Behavioral Health Epidemiology Workgroup

Welcome to the website of the Missouri Behavioral Health Epidemiology Workgroup (MO-BHEW). This group represents state agencies and universities that share an interest in data on substance abuse, mental health, and other behavioral health. The workgroup is supported through funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Mission and Purpose of the MO-BHEW

- Create a system to collect, monitor, integrate, and analyze substance abuse and mental health data to produce a comprehensive and accurate picture of behavioral health issues in Missouri and our communities.
- Disseminate information to state and community agencies, decision-makers, and the public.
- · Inform and guide behavioral health prevention policy, program development, and evaluation.

MO-BHEW Charter [2]

MO-BHEW Members [2]

Data Website Operational

The MO-BHEW has completed the first phase of a website that provides access to a variety of Missouri behavioral health data. A querying tool allows users to select and compare indicators, subpopulations, time periods, and geographies. Data results are displayed as a chart which can be easily inserted into other work products or can be downloaded as a table for further manipulation. Currently available datasets include Missouri Student Survey, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, substance abuse and mental health treatment, problem indicators reported by state agencies, and census population estimates. Visit http://dmh.mo.gov/seow/default.aspx.

Website Demonstration Webinar

Website Tutorial 🚵

MO-BHEW Meeting Schedule

All meetings are held at the Missouri Department of Mental Health in Jefferson City unless otherwise noted.

- December 17, 2013
- September 17, 2013 Agenda 🍱
- June 11, 2013 Agenda
- March 19, 2013 Agenda
- December 18, 2012 Agenda 🕌

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    May 15, 2012 — Agenda 

• February 21, 2012 — Agenda 💯
• November 8, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💆
• August 16, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💯

    June 21, 2011 — Agenda # — Minutes #

    April 19, 2011 — Agenda W — Minutes W

• March 22, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💯
• February 14, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💯
• January 18, 2011 — Agenda 💯 — Minutes 💆
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Missouri Community Epidemiological Profiles
Missouri Student Survey 2012 Alcohol Short Report P
MO-BHEW Year 2 Report [2]
Missouri State/Community Instrument 125
MO-BHEW Briefs

    NEW: Emerging Drugs (October 2013) 

    National Recovery Month (September 2013)

    Drug Overdose Deaths in Missouri (July 2013) 

    Substance Use by Age Group (May 2013)

• Bullies as a High Risk Group (April 2013)

    Missouri's Adult Past Year Mental Health (March 2013)

    Missouri's Adult Past Year Substance Use (January 2013)

    School Bonding as a Protective Factor (November 2012)

    Adolescent Bullying in Missouri (September 2012)

    Youth Synthetic Drug Use in Missouri (August 2012)

    Peer Substance Use in Missouri (July 2012) 

    Boating while Intoxicated in Missouri (May 2012) 

    Age of First Use in Missouri (April 2012)

    Marijuana Use in Missouri (March 2012) 

    Suicide in Missouri (January 2012) 

    Tobacco Use in Missouri (November 2011)

    Underage Drinking in Missouri (October 2011)

    Depression and Substance Use in Missouri Youth (August 2011)

    Drunk Driving in Missouri (July 2011)

• Who in Missouri is Using . . . (April 2011)
• How Does Missouri Compare in . . . (March 2011) 🚵
MO-BHEW Webinars
Trends in Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Use -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (November 16, 2012)
Using Excel to Work with Data -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (August 17, 2012)
```

Website Demonstration Webinar -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (June 18, 2012)

Reporting Numbers (Quantitative Data) -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (March 30, 2012)

Understanding Data -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (February 17, 2012)

MO-BHEW Presentations

NEW: ACT Missouri Conference Presentation -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (November 19, 2013) 👨

Data Querying Website -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (February 14, 2011) @

Web-based Data Products: Status Report and County Website -- Randy Smith (February 14, 2011) @

State Epidemiology Outcomes Workgroup Overview -- Susan Depue, Ph.D. (January 18, 2011) @

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Newton County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Newton County has a population of 59,069. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Newton County ranks 18 in terms of population. Newton County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$41,722.

Substance Use and Abuse in Newton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Newton County, 44.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.8% of youth in Newton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.7% of Newton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 23.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Newton County, 15.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Newton County residents had a total of 232 alcohol-related and 179 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 187 alcohol-related and 214 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 302 Newton County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 136 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 67 listed marijuana.

Current	Subst	<u>ance</u>	<u>use</u>	tor	Grades	<u>6 - 12,</u>	2012	data
			_		~~ ~			

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.4%	10.6%	11.85
Alcohol	11.1%	16.9%	12.11
Binge*	4.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.3%	8.6%	12.37
Inhalants	2.3%	2.3%	12.59
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	4.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.4%</u>	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Newton County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.4% to 19.1%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Newton County had 370 DWI arrests, 28 liquor law violations and 176 drug-related arrests. Newton County had 36 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 34 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Newton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 68 in 2010 to 76 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	3	31	42	3	37	2	12

Mental Health in Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 908 Newton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 8 Newton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Newton County

Total	FY2011 824	FY2012 908
Adjustment Disorder	8	81
Anxiety Disorder	321	362
Developmental Disorder	12	13
Impulse Control Disorder	203	197
Mood Disorder	454	177
Psychotic Disorder	102	109

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Nodaway County July 2013



14.34

Located in Northwest Missouri, Nodaway County has a population of 23,419. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Nodaway County ranks 48 in terms of population. Nodaway County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 25.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,478.

Inhalants

Substance Use and Abuse in Nodaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Nodaway County, 61.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.2% of youth in Nodaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.6% of Nodaway County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Nodaway County, 14.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Nodaway County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 92 Nodaway County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 37 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 24 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.7%	10.6%	13.47
Alcohol	20.1%	16.9%	13.68
Binge*	<u>12.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.5%	8.6%	14.62

1.1%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

RX Abuse 3.2% 4.7% unknown OTC Abuse 2.8% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 1.1% 2.9% unknown

2.3%

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Nodaway County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.4% to 20.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Nodaway County had 160 DWI arrests, 358 liquor law violations and 130 drug-related arrests. Nodaway County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Nodaway County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 21 in 2010 to 12 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohology Severi			pple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal Crash	, _ ,	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash Injur		Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
12 1 5		3	10	0	0

Mental Health in Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 121 Nodaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Nodaway County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Nodaway County

Total	FY2011 122	FY2012 121
Adjustment Disorder	46	5
Anxiety Disorder	26	30
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	12	21
Mood Disorder	69	510
Psychotic Disorder	16	18

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Oregon County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Oregon County has a population of 10,997. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Oregon County ranks 84 in terms of population. Oregon County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 27.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$27,616.

Substance Use and Abuse in Oregon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Oregon County, 53.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 50.3% of youth in Oregon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Oregon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Oregon County, 17.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Oregon County residents had a total of 41 alcohol-related and 59 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 38 Oregon County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 18 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 7 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.5%</u>	10.6%	12.71
Alcohol	12.6%	16.9%	12.60
Binge*	8.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.8%	8.6%	13.51
Inhalants	2.3%	2.3%	11.79
RX Abuse	<u>5.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

4.6%

3.4%

C'a a a l	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Oregon County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.1% to 34.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Oregon County had 66 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 31 drug-related arrests. Oregon County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Oregon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 17 in 2010 to 17 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
17	0	8	9	0	9	0	2

Mental Health in Oregon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 178 Oregon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Oregon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Oregon County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	123	178
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	35	64
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	18	22
Mood Disorder	68	72
Psychotic Disorder	*	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Osage County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Osage County has a population of 13,858. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Osage County ranks 74 in terms of population. Osage County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 10.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$49,977.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Osage County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Osage County, 59.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.1% of youth in Osage County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 60.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 30.6% of Osage County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Osage County, 22.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Osage County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 37 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 59 Osage County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 27 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 17 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.3%	10.6%	13.12
Alcohol	24.9%	16.9%	12.81
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.0%	8.6%	14.18
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.16

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

4.6%

3.4%

2.9%

30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
30.0%	26.5%
<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
2.7%	2.8%
	Region 30.6% 54.7% 26.8% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Osage County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.9% to 15.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Osage County had 46 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. Osage County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 6 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Osage County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 12 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash			
	atal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	rash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	1	3	8	1	7	0	0

Mental Health in Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 58 Osage County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Osage County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric S	Services
Numbers Served in Osage C	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	61	58
Adjustment Disorder	22	0
Anxiety Disorder	23	25
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	7	
Mood Disorder	29	109
Psychotic Disorder	18	15

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Ozark County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Ozark County has a population of 9,601. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ozark County ranks 90 in terms of population. Ozark County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 24.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,284.

Substance Use and Abuse in Ozark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ozark County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Ozark County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.9% of Ozark County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 15.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ozark County, 15.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ozark County residents had a total of 40 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 24 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 45 Ozark County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 28 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 8 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	6.7%	10.6%	12.16
Alcohol	8.3%	16.9%	12.34
Binge*	5.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7 5%	8.6%	12 61

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

 Marijuana
 7.5%
 8.6%
 12.61

 Inhalants
 1.5%
 2.3%

 RX Abuse
 3.7%
 4.7%
 unknown

 OTC Abuse
 3.8%
 3.5%
 unknown

 Synthetic
 1.5%
 2.9%
 unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Ozark County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.4% to 23.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Ozark County had 55 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. Ozark County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Ozark County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 20 in 2010 to 20 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	1	10	9	1	10	0	3

Mental Health in Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 106 Ozark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.1% made a plan, and 3.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Ozark County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Ps	sychiatric	Services
Numbers Served	in Ozark	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	76	106
Adjustment Disorder	8	*
Anxiety Disorder	23	41
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	8
Mood Disorder	50	31
Psychotic Disorder	6	8

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Pemiscot County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Pemiscot County has a population of 18,111. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pemiscot County ranks 61 in terms of population. Pemiscot County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 30.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$26,647.

Substance Use and Abuse in Pemiscot County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pemiscot County, 60.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.9% of youth in Pemiscot County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 47.1% of Pemiscot County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pemiscot County, 25.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 122 alcohol-related and 153 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 110 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 342 Pemiscot County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 98 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 124 listed marijuana.

Current Substa	ance Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	2, 2012 data
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	13.0%	10.6%	12.02
Alcohol	<u>17.5%</u>	16.9%	12.85
Binge*	10.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	14.02
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.62
RX Abuse	<u>8.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

3.5%

2.2%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Pemiscot County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.3% to 22.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Pemiscot County had 190 DWI arrests, 47 liquor law violations and 365 drug-related arrests. Pemiscot County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Pemiscot County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 32 in 2010 to 25 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
25	1	12	12	1	15	0	2

Mental Health in Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 180 Pemiscot County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.3% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Pemiscot County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Pemiscot County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	156	180
Adjustment Disorder	23	*
Anxiety Disorder	13	17
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	30	27
Mood Disorder	78	65
Psychotic Disorder	31	34

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Perry County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Perry County has a population of 19,018. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Perry County ranks 56 in terms of population. Perry County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 13.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$43,899.

Substance Use and Abuse in Perry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Perry County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.2% of youth in Perry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.7% of Perry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Perry County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Perry County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 102 alcohol-related and 104 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 129 Perry County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 58 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 35 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>11.7%</u>	10.6%	12.54	
Alcohol	23.1%	16.9%	12.51	
Binge*	<u>16.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	7.6%	8.6%	13.78	
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.61	
RX Abuse	3.3%	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

3.0%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Perry County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 18.7% to 22.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Perry County had 140 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 78 drug-related arrests. Perry County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Perry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2010 to 24 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fata	,	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cras		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
24 0		16	0	12	0	5

Mental Health in Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 717 Perry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Perry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Perry County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	372	717
Adjustment Disorder	30	47
Anxiety Disorder	50	102
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	58	147
Mood Disorder	222	92
Psychotic Disorder	22	26

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Pettis County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Pettis County has a population of 42,319. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pettis County ranks 27 in terms of population. Pettis County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,026.

Substance Use and Abuse in Pettis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pettis County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.7% of youth in Pettis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.5% of Pettis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pettis County, 15.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pettis County residents had a total of 252 alcohol-related and 199 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 261 alcohol-related and 352 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 258 Pettis County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 91 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 76 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	12.64	
Alcohol	<u>18.9%</u>	16.9%	12.49	
Binge*	<u>11.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	7.9%	8.6%	13.80	
Inhalants	<u>3.4%</u>	2.3%	11.40	
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	3.2%	2.9%	unknown	

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
26.8%	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
2.7%	2.8%
	Region 30.6% 54.7% 26.8% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Pettis County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.0% to 24.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Pettis County had 172 DWI arrests, 66 liquor law violations and 266 drug-related arrests. Pettis County had 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Pettis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 60 in 2010 to 52 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
52	2	16	34	2	23	2	4

Mental Health in Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 517 Pettis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Pettis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Pettis County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	525	517
Adjustment Disorder	11	*
Anxiety Disorder	212	259
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	54	61
Mood Disorder	350	376
Psychotic Disorder	83	80

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Phelps County July 2013



unknown

unknown

Located in Southeast Missouri, Phelps County has a population of 44,987. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Phelps County ranks 23 in terms of population. Phelps County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,880.

Substance Use and Abuse in Phelps County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Phelps County, 51.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.8% of youth in Phelps County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.7% of Phelps County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Phelps County, 17.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Phelps County residents had a total of 89 alcohol-related and 127 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 246 alcohol-related and 224 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 376 Phelps County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 141 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 78 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.2%</u>	10.6%	12.55
Alcohol	20.5%	16.9%	12.88
Binge*	11.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.4%	8.6%	13.87
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.58
RX Abuse	5.4%	4.7%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

4.1%

2.7%

C'a a a l	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Phelps County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 21.1% to 20.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Phelps County had 314 DWI arrests, 76 liquor law violations and 284 drug-related arrests. Phelps County had 39 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 48 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Phelps County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 49 in 2010 to 60 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
60 2	25	33	2	31	0	9

Mental Health in Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 497 Phelps County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 9 Phelps County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Phelps County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	433	497
Adjustment Disorder	8	7
Anxiety Disorder	198	225
Developmental Disorder	10	12
Impulse Control Disorder	72	92
Mood Disorder	301	355
Psychotic Disorder	61	69

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Pike County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Pike County has a population of 18,565. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pike County ranks 59 in terms of population. Pike County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,595.

Substance Use and Abuse in Pike County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pike County, 52.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.9% of youth in Pike County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.7% of Pike County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 16.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pike County, 18.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pike County residents had a total of 76 alcohol-related and 48 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 164 Pike County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 77 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 53 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	14.0%	10.6%	12.00
Alcohol	24.8%	16.9%	12.12
Binge*	20.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.07

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Inhalants 2.9% 2.3% 11.09 8.0% **RX** Abuse 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 5.1% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 6.2% 2.9% unknown

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Pike County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.3% to 26.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Pike County had 79 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. Pike County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Pike County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 11 in 2010 to 10 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
10	0	7	3	0	9	0	3

Mental Health in Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 182 Pike County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Pike County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Pike County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	168	182
Adjustment Disorder	0	6
Anxiety Disorder	17	16
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	23	31
Mood Disorder	108	329
Psychotic Disorder	19	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Platte County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Platte County has a population of 92,054. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Platte County ranks 12 in terms of population. Platte County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 7.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$63,676.

Substance Use and Abuse in Platte County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Platte County, 53.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.1% of youth in Platte County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 45.4% of Platte County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 45.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Platte County, 19.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Platte County residents had a total of 248 alcohol-related and 203 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 397 alcohol-related and 262 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 332 Platte County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 171 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 79 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use 30 Day Use Age of Fi County Missouri Use Cour				
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.16		
Alcohol	<u>17.9%</u>	16.9%	13.13		
Binge*	9.6%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	10.3%	8.6%	13.80		
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.85		
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

4.0%

2.3%

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Platte County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 11.1% to 11.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Platte County had 483 DWI arrests, 121 liquor law violations and 287 drug-related arrests. Platte County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Platte County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 83 in 2010 to 73 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
73	1	24	48	1	34	1	7

Mental Health in Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 739 Platte County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 14 Platte County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Platte County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	636	739
Adjustment Disorder	19	22
Anxiety Disorder	206	292
Developmental Disorder	8	17
Impulse Control Disorder	91	137
Mood Disorder	379	104
Psychotic Disorder	79	107

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Polk County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Polk County has a population of 31,017. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Polk County ranks 38 in terms of population. Polk County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,112.

Substance Use and Abuse in Polk County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Polk County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.6% of youth in Polk County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.7% of Polk County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Polk County, 14.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Polk County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 94 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 149 alcohol-related and 174 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 170 Polk County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 54 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 45 listed marijuana.

30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
12.1%	10.6%	12.27
<u>18.0%</u>	16.9%	12.35
<u>11.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
	County 12.1% 18.0%	County Missouri 12.1% 10.6% 18.0% 16.9%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Marijuana 5.3% 8.6% 13.30 **Inhalants** 2.7% 2.3% 11.43 6.5% **RX** Abuse 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 4.3% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.5% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	/	
	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Polk County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 27.2% to 19.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Polk County had 124 DWI arrests, 39 liquor law violations and 152 drug-related arrests. Polk County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Polk County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 27 in 2010 to 27 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
27	4	14	9	4	23	0	13

Mental Health in Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 250 Polk County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Polk County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Polk County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	302	250
Adjustment Disorder	0	9
Anxiety Disorder	75	71
Developmental Disorder	6	9
Impulse Control Disorder	40	33
Mood Disorder	165	502
Psychotic Disorder	77	69

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Pulaski County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Pulaski County has a population of 53,259. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pulaski County ranks 21 in terms of population. Pulaski County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$49,600.

Substance Use and Abuse in Pulaski County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pulaski County, 65.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 60.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Pulaski County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 64.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 51.0% of Pulaski County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 44.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 16.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pulaski County, 29.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pulaski County residents had a total of 60 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 127 alcohol-related and 136 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 129 Pulaski County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 52 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 16 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	<u>18.9%</u>	10.6%	12.47		
Alcohol	<u>26.0%</u>	16.9%	12.43		
Binge*	<u>19.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	<u>12.6%</u>	8.6%	13.32		
Inhalants	4.0%	2.3%	12.40		
RX Abuse	<u>8.5%</u>	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	<u>10.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown		
Synthetic	<u>5.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown		

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.6%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	54.7%	54.2%
Binge**	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Pulaski County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 17.0% to 18.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Pulaski County had 396 DWI arrests, 55 liquor law violations and 306 drug-related arrests. Pulaski County had 17 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Pulaski County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 58 in 2010 to 66 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash		
	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	5	25	36	5	39	1	1

Mental Health in Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 275 Pulaski County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 3.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 8 Pulaski County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Pulaski County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	276	275
Adjustment Disorder	7	6
Anxiety Disorder	81	84
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	31	31
Mood Disorder	172	132
Psychotic Disorder	22	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Putnam County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Putnam County has a population of 4,931. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Putnam County ranks 109 in terms of population. Putnam County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$34,146.

Substance Use and Abuse in Putnam County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Putnam County, 88.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 78.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 76.8% of youth in Putnam County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 84.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 63.8% of Putnam County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 50.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Putnam County, 39.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Putnam County residents had a total of 20 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 46 Putnam County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 23 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 15 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>15.9%</u>	10.6%	12.00	
Alcohol	23.2%	16.9%	11.77	
Binge*	<u>18.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	2.9%	8.6%	13.27	
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	13.05	
RX Abuse	<u>13.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	<u>11.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cinamatha	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Putnam County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 22.8% to 14.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Putnam County had 35 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 27 drug-related arrests. Putnam County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Putnam County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2010 to 5 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Nun	nber of Alcohol-Re by Severity	elated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fat		Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cra		Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
5		1	0	4	0	0

Mental Health in Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 41 Putnam County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 15.9% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Putnam County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Putnam County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	45	41
Adjustment Disorder	24	*
Anxiety Disorder	14	18
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	5	5
Mood Disorder	28	165
Psychotic Disorder	9	8

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Ralls County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Ralls County has a population of 10,277. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ralls County ranks 87 in terms of population. Ralls County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$46,640.

Substance Use and Abuse in Ralls County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ralls County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 58 Ralls County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 28 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 17 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	30.6%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	26.8%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Ralls County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 19.8% to 25.2%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Ralls County had 50 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 15 drug-related arrests. Ralls County had 20 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 29 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Ralls County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			11 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
11	1	9	1	1	12	0	1

Mental Health in Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 84 Ralls County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Ralls County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Ralls County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	80	84
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	9	9
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	15	13
Mood Disorder	40	30
Psychotic Disorder	13	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Randolph County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Randolph County has a population of 25,330. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Randolph County ranks 44 in terms of population. Randolph County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,590.

Substance Use and Abuse in Randolph County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Randolph County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 48.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.9% of youth in Randolph County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.9% of Randolph County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Randolph County, 20.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Randolph County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 74 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 81 alcohol-related and 118 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 280 Randolph County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 100 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 115 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data</u>					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	11.3%	10.6%	11.84		
Alcohol	13.7%	16.9%	11.82		
Binge*	9.8%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	13.21		
Inhalants	3.2%	2.3%	11.21		
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	5.1%	3.5%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

2.9%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Randolph County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.6% to 26.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Randolph County had 171 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 208 drug-related arrests. Randolph County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 9 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Randolph County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 20 in 2010 to 15 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
•	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	9	0	9	0	0

Mental Health in Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 412 Randolph County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Randolph County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Randolph County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	314	412
Adjustment Disorder	*	15
Anxiety Disorder	104	115
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	28	31
Mood Disorder	175	47
Psychotic Disorder	45	57

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Ray County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Ray County has a population of 23,064. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ray County ranks 50 in terms of population. Ray County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 9.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$52,222.

Substance Use and Abuse in Ray County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ray County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.9% of youth in Ray County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.1% of Ray County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ray County, 14.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ray County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 51 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 56 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 160 Ray County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 58 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 44 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	14.0%	10.6%	12.70
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.50
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	13.37

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Inhalants 2.6% 2.3% 12.25 6.9% unknown **RX** Abuse 4.7% **OTC** Abuse 5.9% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 2.6% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Ray County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 28.5% to 22.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Ray County had 89 DWI arrests, 65 liquor law violations and 54 drug-related arrests. Ray County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Ray County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2010 to 27 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
27	1	12	14	1	16	1	8

Mental Health in Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 274 Ray County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Ray County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Ray County

	<u>FY2011</u>	FY2012
Total	258	274
Adjustment Disorder	9	9
Anxiety Disorder	83	122
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	33	52
Mood Disorder	135	221
Psychotic Disorder	26	33

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Reynolds County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Reynolds County has a population of 6,667. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Reynolds County ranks 104 in terms of population. Reynolds County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 10.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 26.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$29,475.

Substance Use and Abuse in Reynolds County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Reynolds County, 37.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 12.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 33.9% of youth in Reynolds County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 14.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 8.0% of Reynolds County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 6.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Reynolds County, 3.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Reynolds County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 28 Reynolds County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 11 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 9 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
	County	MISSOULI	Ose County		
Cigarettes	0.0%	10.6%	12.39		
Alcohol	3.6%	16.9%	13.88		
Binge*	2.1%	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	0.0%	8.6%			
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%			
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	1.8%	3.5%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

0.0%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Reynolds County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 33.8% to 25.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Reynolds County had 47 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 65 drug-related arrests. Reynolds County had 43 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Reynolds County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2010 to 16 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
16	1	9	6	1	12	0	1

Mental Health in Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 29 Reynolds County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 5.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.4% made a plan, and 5.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Reynolds County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Numbers Served in Reynolds County		
	FY2011	FY2012
Total	27	29
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	7	10

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services

Anxiety Disorder 7 10

Developmental Disorder 0 0

Impulse Control Disorder *

Mood Disorder 20 188

Psychotic Disorder * 5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Ripley County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Ripley County has a population of 14,036. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ripley County ranks 73 in terms of population. Ripley County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 25.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$27,794.

Substance Use and Abuse in Ripley County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ripley County, 54.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 50.2% of youth in Ripley County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.3% of Ripley County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ripley County, 14.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ripley County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 90 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 121 Ripley County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 35 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 35 listed marijuana.

			,
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	11.5%	10.6%	11.73
Alcohol	13.1%	16.9%	12.96
Binge*	8.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	11.5%	8.6%	13.46
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	13.83
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

5.6%

4.8%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Ripley County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 32.8% to 26.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Ripley County had 79 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 81 drug-related arrests. Ripley County had 41 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 10 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Ripley County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2010 to 28 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Nur	nber of Alcohol-Re by Severity	elated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
Total Fat	tal Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Cra	ash Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
28	2 15	11	2	22	1	8

Mental Health in Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 129 Ripley County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.8% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Ripley County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric	Services
Numbers Served in Ripley	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	105	129
Adjustment Disorder	21	*
Anxiety Disorder	33	38
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	7	8
Mood Disorder	81	23
Psychotic Disorder	17	17

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saint Charles County July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Charles County has a population of 368,666. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Charles County ranks 3 in terms of population. Saint Charles County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 6.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$67,074.

Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Charles County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Charles County, 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.5% of youth in Saint Charles County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.6% of Saint Charles County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no

In Saint Charles County, 14.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 637 alcohol-related and 714 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 965 alcohol-related and 1269 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 1024 Saint Charles County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 581 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 132 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	7.2%	10.6%	12.86
Alcohol	14.5%	16.9%	12.84
Binge*	6.9%	9.6%	N/A
Mariiyana	6.7%	8.6%	13 75

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Marijuana 6.7% 8.6% 13.75 **Inhalants** 2.0% 2.3% 11.14 **RX** Abuse 3.9% 4.7% unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.5% unknown 3.6% Synthetic 2.5% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region 25.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 25.1% 56.9% 25.6% 6.9%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saint Charles County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 11.1% to 11.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saint Charles County had 1973 DWI arrests, 616 liquor law violations and 1550 drug-related arrests. Saint Charles County had 111 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 156 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saint Charles County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 388 in 2010 to 325 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
325	7	115	203	7	164	3	22

Mental Health in Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 2330 Saint Charles County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 44 Saint Charles County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Saint Charles County

Total	FY2011 1899	FY2012 2,330
Adjustment Disorder	81	34
Anxiety Disorder	705	930
Developmental Disorder	53	63
Impulse Control Disorder	444	598
Mood Disorder	1,320	89
Psychotic Disorder	268	308

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saint Clair County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Saint Clair County has a population of 9,474. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Clair County ranks 91 in terms of population. Saint Clair County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 24.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,098.

Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Clair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Clair County, 63.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 71.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 90.6% of youth in Saint Clair County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 78.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 45.0% of Saint Clair County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 53.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saint Clair County, 18.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 33 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 55 Saint Clair County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 19 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 16 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	20.8%	10.6%	11.51		
Alcohol	<u>35.3%</u>	16.9%	12.60		
Binge*	<u>15.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.11		
Inhalants	0.7%	2.3%	14.06		
RX Abuse	3.4%	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown		
Synthetic	2.7%	2.9%	unknown		

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
51.1%	54.2%
23.4%	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 30.1% 51.1% 23.4% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saint Clair County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.3% to 25.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saint Clair County had 30 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 17 drug-related arrests. Saint Clair County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saint Clair County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 8 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
8 0	3	5	0	4	0	2

Mental Health in Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 107 Saint Clair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 2.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.7% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Saint Clair County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive P	sychiatric Services
Numbers Served in	Saint Clair County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	103	107
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	27	41
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	17	13
Mood Disorder	62	1,576
Psychotic Disorder	12	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Sainte Genevieve County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Sainte Genevieve County has a population of 17,740. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Sainte Genevieve County ranks 62 in terms of population. Sainte Genevieve County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$48,217.

Substance Use and Abuse in Sainte Genevieve

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 50 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 113 Sainte Genevieve County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 54 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 26 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge*	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Sainte Genevieve

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.0% to 30.3%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Sainte Genevieve County had 129 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 99 drug-related arrests. Sainte Genevieve County had 11 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 6 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Sainte Genevieve

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 37 in 2010 to 22 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
22	0	8	14	0	10	0	2

Mental Health in Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 586 Sainte Genevieve County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Sainte Genevieve County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Sainte Genevieve County

Total	FY2011 291	<u>FY2012</u> 586
Adjustment Disorder	*	37
Anxiety Disorder	45	69
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	36	80
Mood Disorder	164	2,954
Psychotic Disorder	43	45

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saint Francois County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Saint Francois County has a population of 65,917. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Francois County ranks 17 in terms of population. Saint Francois County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,252.

Substance Use and Abuse in Saint François

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Francois County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.7% of youth in Saint Francois County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.8% of Saint Francois County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 15.3% said that smoking marijuana is

In Saint Francois County, 18.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 304 alcohol-related and 495 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 417 alcohol-related and 826 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 686 Saint Francois County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 188 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 166 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	<u>15.8%</u>	10.6%	12.23	
Alcohol	21.3%	16.9%	12.37	
Binge*	14.3%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	<u>11.7%</u>	8.6%	13.49	
Inhalants	3.9%	2.3%	12.20	
RX Abuse	7.4%	4.7%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

5.0%

3.4%

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	33.5%	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saint Francois

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 30.8% to 35.2%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saint Francois County had 411 DWI arrests, 96 liquor law violations and 423 drug-related arrests. Saint Francois County had 97 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 71 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saint Francois

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 543 in 2010 to 68 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fata Crashes Cras		Crash w/ Property Damage 38	Alcohol Fatalities 7	Alcohol Injuries 36	Drug Fatalities 2	Drug Injuries 8

Mental Health in Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1676 Saint Francois County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 12 Saint Francois County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Saint Francois County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	1551	1,676
Adjustment Disorder	*	30
Anxiety Disorder	249	279
Developmental Disorder	33	34
Impulse Control Disorder	177	197
Mood Disorder	735	67
Psychotic Disorder	437	452

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saint Louis County July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Louis County has a population of 1,000,438. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Louis County ranks 1 in terms of population. Saint Louis County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 11.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$55,131.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Louis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Louis County, 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.4% of youth in Saint Louis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.9% of Saint Louis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saint Louis County, 17.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 2033 alcohol-related and 2378 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3609 alcohol-related and 3885 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 2816 Saint Louis County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 1281 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 432 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.01
Alcohol	<u>18.0%</u>	16.9%	13.09
Binge*	10.7%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.2%</u>	8.6%	13.90
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	11.77

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

4.6%

3.2%

2.1%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 25.1 %	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saint Louis County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 9.8% to 9.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saint Louis County had 5144 DWI arrests, 1523 liquor law violations and 8263 drug-related arrests. Saint Louis County had 93 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 130 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saint Louis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 314 in 2010 to 772 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		per of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
772	12	261	499	13	379	3	56

Mental Health in Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 5534 Saint Louis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 131 Saint Louis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Servic	25
Numbers Served in Saint Louis Cou	nty

Total	FY2011 4841	FY2012 5,534
Adjustment Disorder	*	69
Anxiety Disorder	795	858
Developmental Disorder	97	108
Impulse Control Disorder	624	687
Mood Disorder	2,585	3,039
Psychotic Disorder	1636	1,737

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saline County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Saline County has a population of 23,339. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saline County ranks 49 in terms of population. Saline County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,379.

Substance Use and Abuse in Saline County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saline County, 49.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.5% of youth in Saline County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.4% of Saline County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 3.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saline County, 9.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saline County residents had a total of 80 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 93 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 128 Saline County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 43 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 38 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	12.13	
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	11.26	
Binge*	10.4%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	1.6%	8.6%	13.44	
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	10.00	
RX Abuse	<u>5.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.2%

0.5%

30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
2.7%	2.8%
	Region 30.6% 54.7% 26.8% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saline County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.7% to 28.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saline County had 157 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 128 drug-related arrests. Saline County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saline County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 25 in 2010 to 22 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
22	0	7	15	0	9	0	0

Mental Health in Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 215 Saline County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 4 Saline County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric S	Services
Numbers Served in Saline (County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	204	215
Adjustment Disorder	*	5
Anxiety Disorder	53	42
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	20	18
Mood Disorder	108	277
Psychotic Disorder	46	54

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Schuyler County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Schuyler County has a population of 4,370. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Schuyler County ranks 112 in terms of population. Schuyler County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$33,322.

Substance Use and Abuse in Schuyler County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Schuyler County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 33 Schuyler County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 18 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 10 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
o:	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Schuyler County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 17.9% to 22.4%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Schuyler County had 48 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 2 drug-related arrests. Schuyler County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 10 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Schuyler County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2010 to 4 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in				
by Severity			Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0

Mental Health in Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 39 Schuyler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Schuyler County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Schuyler County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	42	39
Adjustment Disorder	13	*
Anxiety Disorder	8	8
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	9	5
Mood Disorder	15	113
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Scotland County

July 2013

Behavioral Health

Epidemiology

Workgroup

Located in Central Missouri, Scotland County has a population of 4,877. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Scotland County ranks 110 in terms of population. Scotland County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,804.

Substance Use and Abuse in Scotland County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Scotland County, 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.8% of youth in Scotland County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.5% of Scotland County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 15.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Scotland County, 12.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Scotland County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 26 Scotland County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 15 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 7 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data					
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County		
Cigarettes	<u>12.9%</u>	10.6%	11.94		
Alcohol	15.5%	16.9%	12.25		
Binge*	<u>11.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A		
Marijuana	2.3%	8.6%	13.06		
Inhalants	1.2%	2.3%			
RX Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown		
OTC Abuse	2.3%	3.5%	unknown		
Synthetic	4.7%	2.9%	unknown		

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region <u>30.6%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Scotland County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 11.0% to 16.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Scotland County had 22 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 14 drug-related arrests. Scotland County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Scotland County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 3 in 2010 to 2 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
•	sh w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
	perty Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
	0	0	3	0	1

Mental Health in Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 34 Scotland County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Scotland County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	37	34
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	8	12
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	12	7
Mood Disorder	20	15
Psychotic Disorder	*	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Behavioral Health Profile Scott County

July 2013

Behavioral Health

Epidemiology

Workgroup

Located in Southeast Missouri, Scott County has a population of 39,139. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Scott County ranks 29 in terms of population. Scott County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,793.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Scott County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Scott County, 51.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.2% of youth in Scott County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 53.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.2% of Scott County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Scott County, 17.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Scott County residents had a total of 184 alcohol-related and 238 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 186 alcohol-related and 151 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 441 Scott County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 149 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 163 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	15.4%	10.6%	11.27
Alcohol	13.5%	16.9%	12.21
Binge*	7.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.0%	8.6%	13.32
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	10.75

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

3.3%

1.8%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Scott County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.5% to 29.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Scott County had 259 DWI arrests, 77 liquor law violations and 313 drug-related arrests. Scott County had 31 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 19 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Scott County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 44 in 2010 to 46 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
46 2	16	28	2	17	1	7

Mental Health in Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 1034 Scott County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Scott County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Scott County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	908	1,034
Adjustment Disorder	*	78
Anxiety Disorder	129	150
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	121	115
Mood Disorder	433	20
Psychotic Disorder	116	132

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Shannon County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Shannon County has a population of 8,318. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Shannon County ranks 98 in terms of population. Shannon County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 10.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 28.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$25,684.

Substance Use and Abuse in Shannon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Shannon County, 70.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 70.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 71.6% of youth in Shannon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 74.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Shannon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Shannon County, 20.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Shannon County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 40 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 30 Shannon County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 11 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 9 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data				
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County	
Cigarettes	22.7%	10.6%	11.77	
Alcohol	<u>26.2%</u>	16.9%	12.13	
Binge*	20.9%	9.6%	N/A	
Marijuana	7.9%	8.6%	13.27	
Inhalants	<u>4.3%</u>	2.3%	13.46	
RX Abuse	<u>17.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown	
OTC Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown	
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown	

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Shannon County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 36.0% to 30.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Shannon County had 48 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 90 drug-related arrests. Shannon County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 1 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Shannon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 18 in 2010 to 9 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
9	0	8	1	0	12	0	2

Mental Health in Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 88 Shannon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 12.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Shannon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Shannon County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	56	88
Adjustment Disorder	6	*
Anxiety Disorder	9	23
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	13	17
Mood Disorder	32	529
Psychotic Disorder	6	7

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Shelby County July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Shelby County has a population of 6,234. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Shelby County ranks 107 in terms of population. Shelby County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,321.

Substance Use and Abuse in Shelby County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Shelby County, of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated of youth in Shelby County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, of Shelby County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, report having at least one friend that uses it and said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Shelby County, of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Shelby County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 34 Shelby County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 18 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 5 listed marijuana.

Current Substar	nce Use for C	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>., 2012 data</u>
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
	County	Wiissouli	Ose County
Cigarettes		10.6%	
Alcohol		16.9%	
Binge*		9.6%	N/A
Marijuana		8.6%	
Inhalants		2.3%	
RX Abuse		4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse		3.5%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

2.9%

unknown

a:	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Synthetic

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Shelby County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 25.7% to 30.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Shelby County had 28 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 25 drug-related arrests. Shelby County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Shelby County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2010 to 3 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes					
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

Mental Health in Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 35 Shelby County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Shelby County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Numbers Served in Shelby	Cou	nty
FY2	<u>011</u>	FY2

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	43	35
Adjustment Disorder	22	*
Anxiety Disorder	11	
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	6	5
Mood Disorder	20	56
Psychotic Disorder	6	8

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Stoddard County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Stoddard County has a population of 29,795. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Stoddard County ranks 39 in terms of population. Stoddard County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$35,916.

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Stoddard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Stoddard County, 69.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 63.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 66.4% of youth in Stoddard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 69.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.2% of Stoddard County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Stoddard County, 19.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Stoddard County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 111 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 85 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 387 Stoddard County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 132 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 116 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	20.9%	10.6%	12.10
Alcohol	23.8%	16.9%	12.33
Binge*	<u>14.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	12.98
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.26

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

5.7%

4.4%

3.8%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Stoddard County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 35.2% to 28.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Stoddard County had 198 DWI arrests, 27 liquor law violations and 104 drug-related arrests. Stoddard County had 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Stoddard County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 28 in 2010 to 43 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201:	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
43	1	17	25	1	22	1	14

Mental Health in Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 564 Stoddard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.5% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 8 Stoddard County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Stoddard County

Total	FY2011 446	FY2012 564
Adjustment Disorder	14	46
Anxiety Disorder	66	97
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	26	45
Mood Disorder	264	19
Psychotic Disorder	47	50

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Stone County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Stone County has a population of 31,568. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Stone County ranks 37 in terms of population. Stone County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 10.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,302.

Substance Use and Abuse in Stone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Stone County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Stone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.1% of Stone County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Stone County, 16.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Stone County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 192 alcohol-related and 169 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 127 Stone County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 58 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 21 listed marijuana.

Current Substal	nce use for c	<u> rades 6 - 12,</u>	2012 data
	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.3%	10.6%	12.60
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.48
Binge*	11.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.3%	8.6%	13.39
Inhalants	<u>3.9%</u>	2.3%	13.18
RX Abuse	4.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	4.2%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

30 Day Use Region <u>30.1%</u>	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
51.1%	54.2%
23.4%	25.3%
5.7%	6.0%
<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%
	Region 30.1% 51.1% 23.4% 5.7%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Stone County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.6% to 28.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Stone County had 143 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 146 drug-related arrests. Stone County had 17 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 15 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Stone County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 47 in 2010 to 53 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
53	3	23	27	4	34	O	2

Mental Health in Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 161 Stone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 7 Stone County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Stone County

	5)/2011	5)/2012
	FY2011	FY2012
Total	159	161
Adjustment Disorder	*	15
Anxiety Disorder	24	33
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	10	15
Mood Disorder	85	335
Psychotic Disorder	40	33

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Sullivan County July 2013



12.84

unknown

unknown

unknown

Located in Northwest Missouri, Sullivan County has a population of 6,546. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Sullivan County ranks 105 in terms of population. Sullivan County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 16.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,039.

Inhalants

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Sullivan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Sullivan County, 59.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 56.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.6% of youth in Sullivan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Sullivan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 19.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Sullivan County, 13.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Sullivan County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 73 Sullivan County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 32 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 19 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>19.8%</u>	10.6%	13.33
Alcohol	<u>18.5%</u>	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	<u>17.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.4%	8.6%	13.69

2.3%

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

1.8%

4.6%

3.7%

1.8%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Sullivan County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.4% to 17.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Sullivan County had 31 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 15 drug-related arrests. Sullivan County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 3 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Sullivan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
11	1	4	6	1	6	0	0

Mental Health in Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 61 Sullivan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Sullivan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Sullivan County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	69	61
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	25	25
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	10	10
Mood Disorder	34	78
Psychotic Disorder	7	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Taney County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Taney County has a population of 52,956. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Taney County ranks 22 in terms of population. Taney County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 9.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,176.

Substance Use and Abuse in Taney County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Taney County, 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.3% of youth in Taney County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 42.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.0% of Taney County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Taney County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Taney County residents had a total of 97 alcohol-related and 134 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 890 alcohol-related and 708 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 453 Taney County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 208 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 38 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.9%	10.6%	11.37
Alcohol	11.7%	16.9%	11.62
Binge*	5.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	12.55
Inhalants	2.3%	2.3%	11.25

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

3.8%

4.2%

3.2%

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Taney County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 26.8% to 26.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Taney County had 231 DWI arrests, 43 liquor law violations and 211 drug-related arrests. Taney County had 12 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 8 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Taney County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 95 in 2010 to 61 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Rel y Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill Ig-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
61	0	28	33	0	33	O	5

Mental Health in Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 396 Taney County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 9 Taney County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric	Services
Numbers Served in Taney	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	422	396
Adjustment Disorder	*	17
Anxiety Disorder	123	131
Developmental Disorder	12	7
Impulse Control Disorder	54	52
Mood Disorder	223	37
Psychotic Disorder	67	62

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Texas County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Texas County has a population of 25,810. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Texas County ranks 41 in terms of population. Texas County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 21.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,193.

Substance Use and Abuse in Texas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Texas County, 43.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 44.8% of youth in Texas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 19.3% of Texas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Texas County, 11.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Texas County residents had a total of 39 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 75 alcohol-related and 76 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 145 Texas County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 61 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 26 listed marijuana.

Carrett Dabbtat	100 000 101 0	314465 0 12) LOIL GGCG
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.7%</u>	10.6%	11.12
Alcohol	13.2%	16.9%	11.43
Binge*	9.7%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.46
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	11.04
RX Abuse	3.6%	4.7%	unknown

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

3.5%

2.9%

unknown

unknown

2.1%

2.8%

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Texas County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 31.7% to 26.6%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Texas County had 216 DWI arrests, 68 liquor law violations and 96 drug-related arrests. Texas County had 13 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 5 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Texas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2010 to 31 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity		2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
31 0	18	13	0	25	0	0

Mental Health in Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 220 Texas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 6 Texas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive	Psychiatric Services
Numbers Serve	ed in Texas County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	180	220
Adjustment Disorder	8	5
Anxiety Disorder	50	75
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	14	29
Mood Disorder	116	233
Psychotic Disorder	19	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Vernon County July 2013



Located in Southwest Missouri, Vernon County has a population of 20,748. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Vernon County ranks 53 in terms of population. Vernon County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$37,342.

Substance Use and Abuse in Vernon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Vernon County, 57.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Vernon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.9% of Vernon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Vernon County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Vernon County residents had a total of 76 alcohol-related and 80 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 94 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 209 Vernon County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 87 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 45 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>18.0%</u>	10.6%	13.01
Alcohol	24.2%	16.9%	12.52
Binge*	<u>18.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.0%	8.6%	13.29
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	13.77
RX Abuse	<u>8.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	4.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>5.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Vernon County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.4% to 20.9%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Vernon County had 253 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. Vernon County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Vernon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2010 to 23 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
23	3	10	10	4	17	0	0

Mental Health in Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 268 Vernon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Vernon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Vernon County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	264	268
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	75	83
Developmental Disorder	5	5
Impulse Control Disorder	42	37
Mood Disorder	173	148
Psychotic Disorder	46	55

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Warren County July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Warren County has a population of 32,753. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Warren County ranks 35 in terms of population. Warren County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$50,773.

Substance Use and Abuse in Warren County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Warren County, 62.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.2% of youth in Warren County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 46.5% of Warren County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 52.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 17.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Warren County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Warren County residents had a total of 85 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 98 alcohol-related and 233 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 218 Warren County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 103 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 49 listed marijuana.

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data			
	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.9%</u>	10.6%	11.91
Alcohol	23.0%	16.9%	11.85
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>12.6%</u>	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	11.55
RX Abuse	<u>5.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.1%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 25.1 %	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Warren County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 24.8% to 22.4%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Warren County had 236 DWI arrests, 54 liquor law violations and 242 drug-related arrests. Warren County had 32 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 27 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Warren County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 32 in 2010 to 34 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

201		of Alcohol-Re by Severity	lated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
34	3	12	19	3	26	1	1

Mental Health in Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 521 Warren County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 17.4% made a plan, and 5.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 0 Warren County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Warren County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	440	521
Adjustment Disorder	0	13
Anxiety Disorder	176	249
Developmental Disorder	15	16
Impulse Control Disorder	104	125
Mood Disorder	303	159
Psychotic Disorder	50	61

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Washington County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Washington County has a population of 25,095. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Washington County ranks 45 in terms of population. Washington County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 10.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 26.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$30,896.

Substance Use and Abuse in Washington County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Washington County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.3% of youth in Washington County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 46.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.7% of Washington County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Washington County, 11.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Washington County residents had a total of 84 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 82 alcohol-related and 152 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 187 Washington County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 45 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 65 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use	30 Day Use	Age of First
	County	Missouri	Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	11.60
Alcohol	15.3%	16.9%	11.92

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

Binge* 8.4% 9.6% N/A Marijuana 4.7% 8.6% 13.16 **Inhalants** 2.3% 11.68 2.1% 4.2% 4.7% **RX** Abuse unknown **OTC** Abuse 3.9% 3.5% unknown Synthetic 1.8% 2.9% unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Washington County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 32.6% to 30.0%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Washington County had 81 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 100 drug-related arrests. Washington County had 96 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 44 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Washington County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 23 in 2010 to 33 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
33	2	20	11	3	32	2	10

Mental Health in Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 209 Washington County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Washington County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Washington County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	212	209
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	39	44
Developmental Disorder	10	6
Impulse Control Disorder	30	31
Mood Disorder	109	363
Psychotic Disorder	48	48

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Wayne County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Wayne County has a population of 13,402. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Wayne County ranks 77 in terms of population. Wayne County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 25.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$28,066.

Substance Use and Abuse in Wayne County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Wayne County, 58.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.2% of youth in Wayne County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 44.7% of Wayne County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 46.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 22.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Wayne County, 22.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Wayne County residents had a total of 72 alcohol-related and 68 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 39 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 137 Wayne County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 43 listed marijuana.

Cı	<u>urrent Substa</u>	nce Use for G	<u> Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>, 2012 data</u>
		30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
C	Cigarettes	22.5%	10.6%	11.88
Δ	lcohol	<u>17.9%</u>	16.9%	11.99
В	singe*	<u>12.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Ν	⁄larijuana	<u>11.7%</u>	8.6%	12.18
lı	nhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.01
R	XX Abuse	8.8%	4.7%	unknown
C	OTC Abuse	4.4%	3.5%	unknown
S	ynthetic	<u>5.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Wayne County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 41.9% to 32.8%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Wayne County had 112 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 98 drug-related arrests. Wayne County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 13 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Wayne County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 27 in 2010 to 33 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity					ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash		
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
33	1	17	15	1	24	0	3

Mental Health in Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 181 Wayne County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.8% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Wayne County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Wayne County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	159	181
Adjustment Disorder	21	7
Anxiety Disorder	63	66
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	7	14
Mood Disorder	112	100
Psychotic Disorder	29	39

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Webster County July 2013



12.74

unknown

unknown

unknown

Located in Southwest Missouri, Webster County has a population of 36,351. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Webster County ranks 31 in terms of population. Webster County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 19.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$39,261.

Inhalants

RX Abuse

OTC Abuse

Synthetic

Substance Use and Abuse in Webster County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Webster County, 47.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 51.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 49.6% of youth in Webster County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.0% of Webster County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Webster County, 10.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Webster County residents had a total of 29 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 83 alcohol-related and 109 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 117 Webster County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 49 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 26 listed marijuana.

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.1%	10.6%	11.54
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	12.53
Binge*	6.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	12.13

2.3%

4.7%

3.5%

2.9%

4.2%

3.7%

1.5%

3.2%

Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 30.1%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Webster County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 16.8% to 12.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Webster County had 105 DWI arrests, 52 liquor law violations and 175 drug-related arrests. Webster County had 17 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 15 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Webster County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 39 in 2010 to 38 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Damag 38 3 15 20	Alcohol Alcohol Drug Drug Fatalities Injuries Fatalities 0 3

Mental Health in Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 251 Webster County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 9 Webster County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Webster County

Total	FY2011 304	FY2012 251
Adjustment Disorder	7	6
Anxiety Disorder	53	53
Developmental Disorder	12	12
Impulse Control Disorder	36	31
Mood Disorder	153	120
Psychotic Disorder	32	36

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Worth County July 2013



Located in Northwest Missouri, Worth County has a population of 2,079. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Worth County ranks 115 in terms of population. Worth County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 4.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$38,105.

Substance Use and Abuse in Worth County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Worth County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, Worth County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Worth County

There was an increase in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.0% to 22.7%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Worth County had 10 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. Worth County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 0 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Worth County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 0 in 2010 to 2 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity	2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes
Total Fatal Crash w/ Crash w/ Crashes Crash Injury Property Damage 2 0 2 0	Alcohol Drug Drug Fatalities Injuries Fatalities Injuries 0 4 0 1

Mental Health in Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 19 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 2 Worth County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric S	ervices
Numbers Served in Worth C	County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	22	19
Adjustment Disorder	2786	*
Anxiety Disorder	5	5
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	7	11
Mood Disorder	8	123
Psychotic Disorder	*	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Wright County July 2013



Located in Southeast Missouri, Wright County has a population of 18,629. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Wright County ranks 58 in terms of population. Wright County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 7.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 28.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$27,007.

Substance Use and Abuse in Wright County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Wright County, 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 42.3% of youth in Wright County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 20.8% of Wright County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Wright County, 10.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Wright County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 44 alcohol-related and 59 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 115 Wright County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 38 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 22 listed marijuana.

	20 Day Hee	
Current Substance Use for	<u>Grades 6 - 12</u>	<u>, 2012 data</u>

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.8%	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	8.9%	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	3.6%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.9%	8.6%	13.63
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	11.91
RX Abuse	3.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

Cigarettes	30 Day Use Region 33.5%	30 Day Use Missouri 28.5%
		
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Wright County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 29.0% to 28.3%

^{**5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Wright County had 76 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 162 drug-related arrests. Wright County had 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 7 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Wright County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2010 to 15 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Numbe	r of Alcohol-Ro by Severity	elated Crashes			ple Injured / Kill ug-Related Crash	
Total Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
15 0	11	4	0	15	0	1

Mental Health in Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 251 Wright County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 3 Wright County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services
Numbers Served in Wright County

	FY2011	FY2012
Total	203	251
Adjustment Disorder	14	*
Anxiety Disorder	49	79
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	14	24
Mood Disorder	139	8
Psychotic Disorder	14	20

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.



Saint Louis City July 2013



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Louis City has a population of 318,172. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Louis City ranks 4 in terms of population. Saint Louis City's unemployment rate in 2012 was 9.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 27.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$32,576.

Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Louis City

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 1314 alcohol-related and 2243 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3103 alcohol-related and 4640 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 3387 Saint Louis City residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 688 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 755 listed marijuana.

<u>Current Substance Use for Ages 18+</u> in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

^{*5+} drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

Pregnancy and Substance Use in Saint Louis City

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 15.5% to 15.1%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Saint Louis City had 263 DWI arrests, 537 liquor law violations and 4167 drug-related arrests. Saint Louis City had 24 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 41 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Saint Louis City

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 193 in 2010 to 124 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011	2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total	Fatal	Crash w/	Crash w/	Alcohol	Alcohol	Drug	Drug
Crashes	Crash	Injury	Property Damage	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
124	5	55	64	5	112	1	8

Mental Health in Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 6713 Saint Louis City residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 3.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 43 Saint Louis City residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Louis City

Total	FY2011 6234	FY2012 6,713
Adjustment Disorder	11	100
Anxiety Disorder	631	671
Developmental Disorder	46	52
Impulse Control Disorder	534	636
Mood Disorder	2,794	768
Psychotic Disorder	2409	2,480

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.